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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

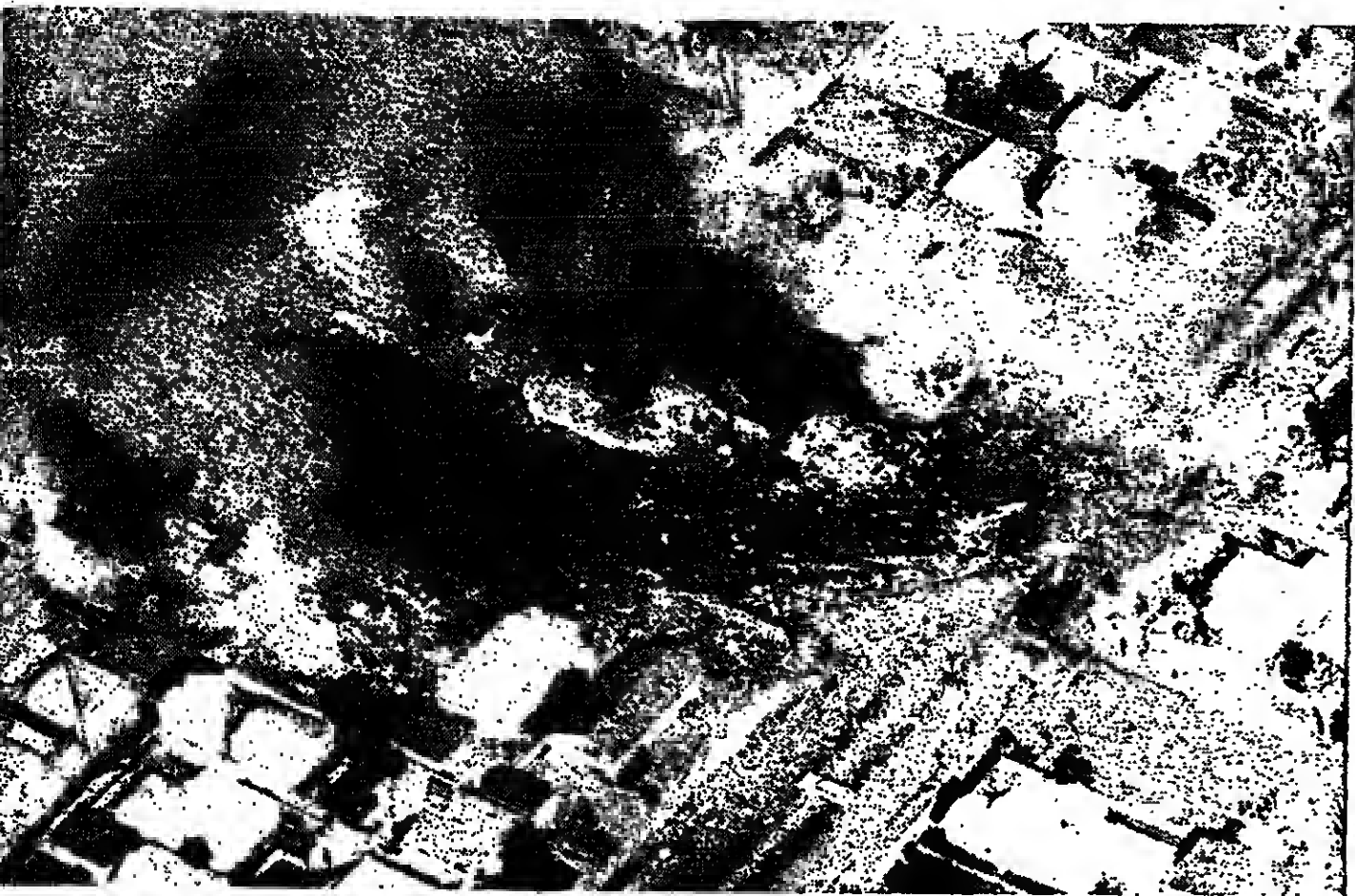
No. 29,743

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, partly cloudy, Temp. 58-62 (59-73). Wednesday, variable and fresh. LONDON: Tuesday, sunny and sunny spells. Temp. 61-64 (61-68). Wednesday, cloudy. CHICAGO: Tuesday, sunny. Temp. 61-64 (61-68). Thursday, sunny. Temp. 61-64 (61-68). Friday, sunny. Temp. 61-64 (61-68). Saturday, sunny. Temp. 61-64 (61-68). Sunday, sunny. Temp. 61-64 (61-68). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	0.25
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 D.
France	2.50 F.	Netherlands	1.50 F.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	20 P.	Norway	3 N.K.
Great Britain	20 P.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	18 Rs.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Indonesia	100 R.	Sweden	2.75 S.K.
Iran	100 R.	Switzerland	1.75 S.F.
Israel	12.140	Turkey	87.15
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (F.W.)	\$0.25
		Yugoslavia	20 O.



A number of frame homes in San Diego's North Park were set afire by flaming wreckage from the PSA plane.

Toll at Least 142, Worst in U.S. History

Planes Collide, Crash in San Diego

From Wire Dispatches
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 25 — A Pacific Southwest Airlines jet and a small plane on a training flight collided in flight this morning and crashed into a residential area. At least 142 persons were killed, officials said, making it the worst air disaster in U.S. history.
The Boeing 727 exploded on impact and fell in flaming wreckage into a neighborhood of wooden frame homes, destroying about 10 in the initial impact and damaging half a dozen more, dropping fragments of bodies on rooftops and in the streets.
All 129 passengers and seven crew members aboard PSA Flight 182 from Sacramento and Los Angeles were killed, the Federal Aviation Administration said. Officials said at least four persons on the ground were dead, and both persons aboard the small plane were killed.
The PSA plane was on its landing approach when it collided several miles east of Lindbergh Field, the city airport, at 9:30 with a Cessna two-seater at 3,000 feet, the FAA said.
The Cessna, owned by the Gibbs Flying Service, was being flown by a student pilot, Marine Gunner Sgt. David Boswell, 35, of Ocean-side, Calif., accompanied by an unidentified instructor, according to Bill Gibbs, owner of the flying service.
A Marine spokesman said Sgt. Boswell had several pilot's licenses, including a commercial multi-engine license, and was taking instrument flight lessons. The Cessna had left another San Diego airport, Montgomery Field, about half an hour before the crash and was on an instrument approach to Lindbergh Field.
PSA said its jetliner left Sacramento at 7:20 a.m. and made a stop in Los Angeles. It had at least 129 passengers and a crew of seven aboard and possibly more. The airline said more may have been on board because there were 11 seats available for employees.
The previous worst death toll in an airplane disaster in the United States occurred in 1960 when 134 persons were killed in New York City in the collision and crash of a United Air Lines DC-8 and a TWA Super-Constellation.
The 727 smashed into a row of houses on Dwight Street in the North Park district, about five miles from the airport. Wreckage was strewn across a wide area, injuring several persons.
"There were bodies lying everywhere," said Barry Fitzsimmons, a photographer for the San Diego Evening Tribune who was one of the first at the scene. "A block of homes was on fire. It was horrible. The only thing you could see of the plane was a PSA engine. All the other wreckage appeared to level the whole block."
Rev. James Clifford, a teacher at St. Augustine's High School, said: "I was standing in the patio talking to two other teachers and looking up in the sky. I saw the 727 and the Cessna. The small plane looked like it was ascending slightly at the same time the 727 was descending for its approach."
"Right then I said, they look too close. The next thing they hit and exploded into a ball of fire."
More than 200 policemen and firefighters went to the scene, along with 20 ambulances. Rescue helicopters were using the schoolyard for a helipad. The police made several arrests for looting at the crash scene.
Pilots Call
"The pilot called the tower and said he was going down," an FAA spokesman said. The spokesman said the PSA jet was making its landing approach to the airport's Runway 21 under visual flight rules, and said air controllers saw the Cessna disappear from radar screens at the same time as the 727.
Residents of the lower-middle-class area where the plane fell frantically used garden hoses to douse the flames that sent billowing gray-black smoke high into the air. Police and firemen cordoned off the area, but 4,000 to 5,000 persons crowded nearby.
Those who did fight him in the streets found their largely makeshift weapons no match for the National Guard. Once the fighting began in earnest, there was little doubt as to its eventual outcome.
In its aftermath, all sides are assessing where the struggle will go from here.
Key to that question is the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which sparked the war by its Aug. 22 raid on the National Palace in which the guerrillas battered more than 1,000 hostages for \$500,000, the release of 59 jailed opponents and a flight to Panama.
Gen. Somoza has generated some nervousness in such countries as the United States by calling the Sandinistas terrorists and Communists, bent on turning Nicaragua into another Cuba. The Sandinistas, however, have never been terrorists in the mold of the Red Brigades or the Baader-Meinhof gang.
Rather, they are revolutionaries in the Cuban sense whose activities have been politically oriented and directed toward Gen. Somoza and the National Guard.

Peres Urges Opposition Support Begin Bids Knesset Approve Peace Plan and Sinai Accord

By William Farrell
JERUSALEM, Sept. 25 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin opened the parliamentary debate today on securing a peace treaty with Egypt and humbly told the Israeli legislators that without the removal of Jewish settlements in the Sinai the peace effort would collapse.
"This is a very painful matter," Mr. Begin said, in urging the 120-member Knesset to vote to abolish the Israeli presence in the Sinai peninsula, which Israel captured from Egypt during the 1967 war.
Not to, he said, means that "the negotiations on a peace treaty will not even begin and all the things agreed on at Camp David will be completely done away with. This is the choice. There are no two possibilities. There is no third."
Mr. Begin urged acceptance of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's ultimatum about Sinai if a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt were to come into being. He said he recommended this course of action "with a sorrowful and painful heart but with a quiet conscience."
Peres Urges Support
The only other speaker today was Labor opposition leader Shimon Peres. He urged that his Labor Party colleagues accept the Camp David accords, but he accompanied the request with a partisan critique of Mr. Begin's handling of the peace effort, contending that an unduly high price was being paid.
An old ally of Mr. Begin's, Gush Cohen, a fiery former member of the Stern Gang in the 1940s, disrupted Mr. Begin's efforts to get the debate under way. Several times he heckled him for "betraying" Israel.
"Protect me from Gush Cohen," Mr. Begin said tartly to the speaker of the Knesset, Yitzhak Shamir.
Finally the members voted to have her removed from the chamber and she left.
Mr. Begin then summarized the Camp David talks, saying that three matters distasteful to Israel had been deleted from draft documents circulating at the summit meeting.
PLO 'Not a Factor'
As a result of this Israeli pressure, he said there would be no plebiscite on the Israeli-occupied Arab lands of the West Bank of the Jordan or in the Gaza strip. There "is and will not be under any circumstances a Palestinian state" and "the murderers' organization known as the Palestine Liberation Organization is not and will not be a factor in negotiations."
Moshe Shalal of the Labor Party broke in at this point to refer to a report in Newsweek magazine in which Mr. Begin was quoted as saying:
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"I am not a factor in negotiations."



Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin sits alongside Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in the Knesset yesterday while Gush Cohen — a member of Mr. Begin's Likud Party — heckles them.

'Democracy Doesn't Be a Game'

Portugal's Eanes Shuns Usual Politics

By Ronald Koven
LISBON, Sept. 25 (WP) — Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Portugal's soldier-president, makes clear that he does not believe that his small country, beset with major economic problems, can afford a democracy whose politicians believe in politics as usual.
Gen. Eanes, in his first interview as president, said, "There has been so much ideology in this country that people are fed up. . . . The people are not seeking political brand names but achievements."
The stern general, 43, was a gym teacher in the army. He grips the wooden arms of his chair in Belem Palace as if he were afraid he might start gesticulating. But unlike in his public appearances, he offers a shy, almost relaxed smile occasionally.
Gen. Eanes indicated that although he is offering the politicians in the Cortes, the parliament, a last chance to get together on a government, he is not going to wait very long. "I'm disposed to give them the time they ask for — if the political situation allows it."
In a solemn address to the nation Friday night after a week of self-imposed silence, he refrained from setting a time limit. But in the interview he said that if they have not shown within a week that they can form a coalition, he will move into the next phase — an attempt to form a government headed by an independent figure with party men under him in the Cabinet.
That approach, Gen. Eanes said, would get another week's try. If that failed, he would appoint a Cabinet for the sole purpose of preparing new elections. The present political leadership in parliament, especially the Socialist Party of former Premier Mario Soares, can expect to emerge greatly diminished in such a contest.
His approach to politics is novel in a country given to expansiveness, position-taking and overstatement. Gen. Eanes said he had refused to see any politicians in the week's interval between the fall of the latest government and the presidential address to the nation because "everybody needed to reflect calmly, to de-dramatize things and to have a little silence for a few days."
The Socialist Party, in its first reaction to the speech, complained about this refusal to talk things over. Most of the other parties, including the Communists, hailed the president's speech. Gen. Eanes finally said he would start seeing the party leaders tomorrow.
One of the leaders he is likely to have the most relaxed talk with is Communist Party chief Alvaro Cunhal, although in 1975, Gen. Eanes led the military men who headed off a Communist takeover. Since having their union demonstrations forced off the streets by Gen. Eanes' soldiers, the Communists have been on their best behavior.
Speaking of the Communists, Gen. Eanes was free with his compliments. "Compared to other parties," he said, "the Communist Party does not have the same type of problems that leap in the eyes of the militants and the population. They project an image of capability, of cohesion and of organization that leaves a good impression, even to outside observers. . . . The Communist Party doesn't try any more to impose its ideology but rather to offer solutions to problems. To solve those problems it sometimes uses the most competent people even if they don't belong to the party."
Tense With Socialists
In contrast, Gen. Eanes' "most tense talk" is likely to be with the Socialist Mr. Soares. Although the president insists he could work smoothly with Mr. Soares again, Gen. Eanes showed in his speech that he has not yet forgiven his former ally.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Antonio Ramalho Eanes

Woman Captured in Dortmund Shoot-Out W. Germans Hold a Top Terror Suspect

DORTMUND, West Germany, Sept. 25 (AP) — In a major West German anti-terrorist coup, authorities today identified one of two persons wounded and captured in a bloody shoot-out with police yesterday as a prime terrorist suspect, Angelika Speitel.
Miss Speitel, 26, who suffered a thighbone fracture in yesterday's gunbattle in Dortmund, was wanted in the slayings last year of three prominent Germans. She had also been sought for the attempted murder of a Dutch policeman in a September, 1977, shooting in The Hague.
Her capture reduced to 13 the number of West Germany's most-wanted terrorist suspects still at large, out of a list of 20 issued in January this year.
A spokesman for the Karlsruhe Federal Prosecutor's Office said that Miss Speitel was positively identified through physical characteristics and with the help of an eyewitness who knew her.
Earlier, police said final identification was being held up because they had no fingerprints of Miss Speitel in their files.
Critically Injured
She was captured with a critically injured male companion, Michael Knoll, 27, after yesterday's shooting incident, in which two armed men and a woman left one policeman dead and another wounded.
Hundreds of police searched today for the person who escaped after the shooting. Dortmund police chief Wolfgang Manner told reporters that the armed fugitive was believed to be Christian Klar, one of the remaining 13 suspects on the most-wanted list.
Yesterday's shoot-out occurred after police, alerted by neighbors who heard shooting in a wooded area in a suburb of Dortmund, stumbled on what turned out to be practice firing by two men and a woman armed with submachine guns.
The suspects immediately fired Corsican Nationalists
BOMB PLANT, HOUSE
AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 25 (AP) — Corsican nationalists blew up a fireworks factory today, causing extensive damage. No casualties were reported.
The Corsican nationalists, which seek autonomy from France, also set off a bomb in a house under construction for a French Air Force officer, but no one was hurt.



Angelika Speitel



Michael Knoll

Nicaragua Aftermath: Hatred, More Killing Expected

By Karen DeYoung
MANAGUA, Sept. 25 (WP) — At the height of the battle for the city of Managua, a Nicaraguan soldier lay on a blood-soaked cot in a Catholic hospital filled with refugees.
Shot through the eye and obviously dying, the soldier asked for a priest so he could confess. Refugees watching the scene showed not a flicker of sympathy.
"You tell that son of a bitch," a man said to the attending nun, "that there will be no priest until he is ready to confess to killing his own brothers."
Many battles later, the fighting between the National Guard and guerrilla-led insurgents is over, at least temporarily. What remains is a widespread hatred of the government and its soldiers, so intense that more bloodshed can be expected.
Death Toll Unknown
The toll from the weeks of fighting probably never will be assessed accurately. The government has not compiled any figures on civilian dead, most of whom were noncombatants. The Red Cross has estimated 500 dead in Leon, the nation's second largest city, and 400 in Esteli. It is likely that an equal number were hurt quickly by fearful friends or relatives before they were counted.
The downtown areas of Managua, Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and Esteli, as well as a number of other smaller towns, are in varying degrees of ruin. Scores of small businesses and merchants have seen their livelihood reduced to rubble.
In a broader economic sense, Nicaragua is practically bankrupt, with local economic activity at a shell-shocked standstill and international lenders ill-disposed to advance money to the troubled government.
Militarily and politically, however, the battle has ended in victory for President Anastasio Somoza. Despite intense pressure that many believe might have toppled other Latin American dictators, he remains in office. Gen. Somoza has managed further to confuse and intimidate a political opposition that he has dismissed as disorganized and lacking "guts."
Those who did fight him in the streets found their largely makeshift weapons no match for the National Guard. Once the fighting began in earnest, there was little doubt as to its eventual outcome.
In its aftermath, all sides are assessing where the struggle will go from here.
Key to that question is the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which sparked the war by its Aug. 22 raid on the National Palace in which the guerrillas battered more than 1,000 hostages for \$500,000, the release of 59 jailed opponents and a flight to Panama.
Gen. Somoza has generated some nervousness in such countries as the United States by calling the Sandinistas terrorists and Communists, bent on turning Nicaragua into another Cuba. The Sandinistas, however, have never been terrorists in the mold of the Red Brigades or the Baader-Meinhof gang.
Rather, they are revolutionaries in the Cuban sense whose activities have been politically oriented and directed toward Gen. Somoza and the National Guard.
At the same time, it is not at all certain, despite their open advocacy of a socialist government, that the Sandinistas have either the will or the power to effect that transition rapidly. They have maintained fairly close contact with the conservative political opposition and say they would participate in a democratic government.
Two things became clear about the Sandinistas during the last month. The first is that they are relatively poorly armed, with little capacity, at least in urban fighting, to pose much of a threat to the National Guard.
Most of their weapons are U.S.-made, and apparently have been bought with scarce funds on the international arms market. Many analysts believe, however, that following their recent whipping by the National Guard, the Sandinistas will find a number of sympathetic non-Communist governments — perhaps Venezuela and Panama, for example — willing to augment their arsenal.
While foreign intelligence sources say that some of the M-1 rifles captured from the guerrillas have been traced to those sold by the United States to the government of Costa Rica, Gen. Somoza has presented no evidence in support his claims that the Sandinistas have been supplied by Cuba or the Soviet Union.
New Recruits
The second emerging factor is that the Sandinistas are not many in number although they are up from a total of about 200 a few years ago. The last month has brought the guerrillas many recruits from the urban barricades, manned by local high school and college-age Nicaraguans who find the Somoza government intolerable.
According to local sources, most of the guerrillas and the young groups fighting alongside them escaped from the cities into the mountains and over borders into Costa Rica and Honduras.
Next time, the Sandinistas, with their combat experience, may fight not only in the cities but, Castro-style, in the mountains and forests where they anticipate an advantage over the more cumbersome U.S.-trained military.



Anastasio Somoza

2 Civil Guards Killed at Market In Basque City

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 25 (AP) — Two cooks for the paramilitary Civil Guard were killed today as they were loading a truck with food that they had just bought in the market of this Basque city, in northwest Spain.
Witnesses said that four young men shot the two, who were in civilian clothes. But police sources said that one or both of the guardsmen apparently were able to get off some shots because bloodstains were found in the stolen taxi which the killers used for their escape and later abandoned.
The attack was witnessed by about 60 persons, most of them housewives shopping at the market. It was the second fatal attack on police in three days in the Basque country. A policeman was killed and four injured by in a blast in nearby Victoria Saturday.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

As General Strike Holds Firm

Somoza Regime Rages at Communists

MANAGUA, Sept. 25 (UPI) — With a nationwide general strike aimed at the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza holding firm in its second month, the government today launched a relentless campaign of anti-Communist propaganda.

Col. Alberto Luna, chief of the

National Guard's radio department, which controls the air waves under martial law, sent all stations in the nation a list of 63 official messages. One must be aired every five minutes for the remainder of the 30-day martial-law period.

"Communists attack with ferocity. They leave destruction and

death in their path. Do you want examples? Consider the ruins of the cities of Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and Esteli and you will be horrified," one of the messages said.

Those four cities had much of their central areas destroyed in the fierce National Guard counterattacks that drove out Sandinista guerrillas last week as the government gained the upper hand in the military phase of the civil war.

"Orgies of Deprivation"

"Communists are the jackals of the free people," said another message. "In their orgies of deprivation, they are the beasts that rape the women. To relate so many scandalous deeds by those vandals of communism is repugnant."

Other messages called on the people to "eradicate the virus of communism from our fatherland." During the past month, Gen. Somoza's government has been trying to link all of its opponents to the international Communist cause, including the legal opposition from the right-of-center Conservative Party and the chambers of commerce and industry, which are backed by the business shutdown.

The Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of political parties, labor federations and management groups, voted during the weekend to continue indefinitely the nationwide general strike that began Aug. 24. The action has led to shortages of beer, cigarettes, soft drinks, cooking oil and gasoline. The government controls the supply of basic foodstuffs, which have not been affected.

Both the government and the opposition, meanwhile, have continued to look to the United States for support.

The government newspaper Novedades put on its front page yesterday a picture of Gen. Somoza meeting with special U.S. envoy William Jordan, who is gathering Latin American opinion on the Nicaraguan situation.

The government repeatedly aired over all radio stations the full text and signatures on a letter to President Carter from 78 congressmen who urged him to stand by the "U.S. ally, Gen. Somoza."

In response, the Conservative Party sent Mr. Carter a letter of its own saying the congressmen's declaration "weakens the faith of the Nicaraguan people in democracy and undermines their feelings of friendship for the American government."

Indonesia Plans To Free 2,000 More Prisoners

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Sept. 25 (AP) — Indonesia will release another 2,000 political prisoners Wednesday, the government said today.

A spokesman said that the prisoners would be freed in Semarang in central Java. Most of them are from the "B" category — members of the outlawed Indonesian Communist Party who were not directly involved in the 1965 abortive coup.

The spokesman said that the release would bring to about 6,000 the number of political prisoners freed this year. The government said earlier that it planned to release another 4,000 prisoners in December.

"They will be allowed to return to their families or to settle anywhere they wish," the spokesman said. "But they will be asked to report regularly to the police for control."

Draw Is Declared In 25th Chess Game

BAGUIO, Philippines, Sept. 25 (AP) — Challenger Viktor Korchin and defending champion Anatoly Karpov played to a draw yesterday in the resumption of the adjourned 25th game in their world chess championship match. Mr. Karpov leads Mr. Korchin, four games to two.

There were only five pieces left on the board when Mr. Korchin offered the draw. Although he had a pawn advantage over Mr. Karpov, he didn't feel it was enough to pursue a victory.



Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, assails President Carter's foreign policy in a Washington interview Sunday.

Kissinger Attacks Carter On Africa, Soviet Policies

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP) — Seasoning his remarks with hints that he would be available to run for Jacob Javits' Senate seat if the New York Republican decided not to run in 1980, Henry Kissinger moved deeper into the heat of U.S. politics yesterday with the most stinging public attack he has yet made on the Carter administration's foreign policy.

The volley of criticism struck hardest on Africa, where the former secretary of state accused the administration of "totally supporting" Rhodesian guerrillas "equipped by the Soviet Union and trained by the Cubans" in the war against Prime Minister Ian Smith's government.

Speaking on a television interview program, Mr. Kissinger also took issue more pointedly than he has previously with Mr. Carter's handling of relations with the Soviet Union. While offering general praise for the results of the Camp David summit, Mr. Kissinger also noted disagreement with the administration's post-summit tactics.

Mr. Kissinger appeared on NBC-TV, which has signed him to a five-year contract as a consultant for an undisclosed sum, estimated by television insiders to be around \$1 million. He is also writing a book covering foreign policy in the Nixon and Ford administrations.

Partisan Politics

Until recently he has been reluctant to engage in detailed public debate on the Carter administration's efforts abroad. But the approach of this year's congressional elections have brought Mr. Kissinger increasingly into partisan politics, and into helping Republican candidates with public appearances, including fund-raising.

Asked about growing speculation in New York that he is considering running for the Senate against Sen. Javits in 1980, Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that "obviously a lot of people have mentioned it to me, but right now I really haven't thought about it."

When pressed, he added, "It would be silly to say that one doesn't think about it, but right now I'm acting on the assumption that Javits is going to run."

Sen. Javits told reporters on Thursday that he has not decided about running and would not announce his decision before February 1980. His advisers are reportedly divided over whether the 74-year-old senator, who is in good health, should run for what would be his fifth term.

Double-Edged Razor

The former secretary used a double-edged razor to slice up Mr. Carter's handling of détente as initiated by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon. The administration has been "needlessly compliant toward Soviet geopolitical expansionism," he said. "The Soviets have gotten away with more than they should in their African expansionism."

At the same time, Mr. Kissinger

TAP Pilots Threaten Azores Flight Halt

LISBON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Portugal's TAP airline pilots said today they would halt indefinitely all flights to the Azores in solidarity with a strike called by pilots of the archipelago's regional SATA airline.

The SATA pilots had threatened to strike tomorrow if government administrators refuse to open early contract negotiations.

Asked about Soviet strategy in the Middle East and Africa, Mr. Kissinger criticized the administration for not supporting the interim Rhodesian government headed by Mr. Smith and three black nationalist leaders, who have promised to hold free elections to bring the country's 6.5 million blacks to majority rule by the end of the year.

"It seems to me that we're putting ourselves in the wrong position if we give no encouragement whatever to people who are trying to govern on the basis of the vote and support totally those whose primary claim is that they have the guns, and guns moreover supplied by the Soviet Union and trained by the Cubans."

Mr. Kissinger was referring to the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. The Carter administration has called Mr. Smith's interim arrangement inadequate and has said that there can be no lasting peace in Rhodesia unless all parties to the conflict, including Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, negotiate an agreement for fair elections.

Rhodesia Strategy

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Arab Diplomatic Activity Continues

Assad to Meet Hussein Over Accords

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Syrian President Hafez al-Assad was expected in Jordan within days for talks with King Hussein, continuing Arab diplomatic activity that is likely to be crucial to the fate of the Camp David accords.

Diplomatic sources said that President Carter's Middle East envoy, Alfred Atherton, was also expected in Amman and might arrive as early as tomorrow. But they said that the timing of the visit depended on the schedule for Hussein-Assad talks.

Amman's government-controlled press said that Assad would arrive soon. The newspaper Ad Dustour said that the visit could start as early as today or tomorrow but a palace spokesman said, "We have nothing official on this."

The newspaper said both King Hussein and President Assad also were planning to visit other Arab capitals for talks on the Camp David accords. Both countries have criticized the accords, while keeping open lines of communication with Washington.

Morocco Mediation

[In Casablanca, Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta indicated today that Morocco would attempt to mediate between Egypt and moderate Arab nations and prevent Egypt's isolation of Egypt because of the Camp David accords.]

[Breaching a weeklong silence on the Moroccan position toward the Camp David accords of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Mr. Boucetta said, "Morocco will strive to maintain Arab unity and make the necessary contacts to achieve this," referring to meetings with the officials of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.]

[Mr. Boucetta said, "On one hand, President Sadat's visit to Morocco is proof that the relations between Morocco and Egypt are privileged and must be preserved. On the other hand, Morocco has a clear position toward Arab problems and the issue of the Middle East and of Palestine."

He added that Morocco considers itself responsible for the resolutions of the October, 1974, Arab summit in Rabat, during which Arab states recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization of Yasser Arafat as "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

[The problem of the Middle East must find a global solution and not separate solutions," he added.]

Saudi Arabia Stop

Diplomats said that the crucial stop on the itineraries of both King Hussein and President Assad would be Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Arabians have been giving financial assistance to Jordan, Syria and several other Arab states and have thus emerged as the region's prime power broker.

The Jordanian news agency said that King Hussein would leave on a tour of "several Arab states" within a few days, and palace sources said his first stop would be Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia has said that the Camp David framework accords are unacceptable as a "final" framework for peace but it has not rejected the accords.

The Arab diplomatic movement follows U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria in a bid to win key Arab support and convert the Camp David accords from a sepa-

rate Egyptian-Israeli pact to the basis for overall middle East peace. The reported Assad visit was seen as underscoring the seriousness with which even the hard-line Syrians were considering the Camp David agreements.

Atherton Arrives in Iran
TEHRAN, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Mr.

Atherton arrived from Kuwait today for talks with the shah on bilateral and Middle East developments. Mr. Atherton said before his departure that he had useful talks with Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah and Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah on the outcome of the Camp David summit.

Israeli West Bank, Sinai Farmers Protest Peace Pact in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Sept. 25 (UPI) — About 500 Israelis from farming settlements in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and northern Sinai converged on the city by car and tractor today to protest the Camp David peace accords.

Police reinforcements bused to the area set up roadblocks to prevent the demonstrators from reaching the Knesset (parliament) building. The protesters held a rally in front of the Binyanei HaOma building instead. Farmers driving tractors — about 20 in all — were forced to park near the convention hall after they severely tied up traffic.

Religious students supporting the settlers danced in the plaza. The demonstrators unfurled a banner that read, "Today Yomit, tomorrow Jerusalem." Yomit, with 2,000 residents, is the largest Jewish settlement in Sinai.

"I'd like to tell Menachem Begin that if the Arabs haven't succeeded in uprooting us, you won't succeed either," a leader of the militant Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faithful), Hanan Porat, told the crowd. Gush Emunim has 16 settlements in the West Bank.

Daniella Weiss, a resident of the West Bank settlement of Elon Moreh, said there could not be peace in Israel unless it retained the occupied territories captured in the 1967 war.

"No one will leave his house," she said. "The only place they will take me is to prison."

Some protesters held up signs that read, "Not One Jewish Settlement Removed."

Begin Bids Knesset Vote Peace Plan, Sinai Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

main the capital of Israel "for eternity."

The opposition leader, Mr. Peres, said that parliament had to face the fact that the Israeli settlers in Sinai were not long ago being encouraged as "pioneers" and that now they were being described as "obstacles to peace."

"They were sent with the agreement of all," he said. "They have made the desert flourish. We stand with the broken truth of yesterday."

The price Israel was being asked to pay was a high one, Mr. Peres said, adding, "Never has there been a better opportunity to be in opposition than today."

In urging acceptance of the Camp David agreements, Mr. Peres said, "We accept also indirectly all the mistakes of the government."

Mr. Begin summed up by saying that he hoped the members of parliament would "properly assess the moral significance of this turning point. For 30 years we have longed for the moment when we could discuss directly the signing of a peace treaty, on complete normalization of relations, on cessation of the wars, on the promise of life not only for our generation but also for our children and our children's children."

"This is the moment," Mr. Begin declared. "A great moment. With God's help, may we very soon arrive at the great moment of signing the peace treaty."

Various political factions represented in the Knesset are expected to caucus. The Knesset debate resumes Wednesday and it is expected that the Camp David accords and the withdrawal from Sinai will be voted on at that time.

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Eanes' View Of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

mer premier for having "subjected the regime to excessive risks and dangers."

This summer, Mr. Soares outraged Gen. Eanes' military sense of honor by going back on a pledge to resign as premier if his party, the largest in parliament, lost the majority it enjoyed through a coalition.

When Mr. Soares told Gen. Eanes that his party would not let him resign after all, the incensed president dismissed him.

Gen. Eanes was once quoted by a Brazilian journalist in what was supposed to be an off-the-record interview as saying he dislikes Mr. Soares personally. Some analysts hold that the two men are condemned to work with each other since recent events show that neither can rule without the other. Gen. Eanes seems to be out to prove, however, that this is not necessarily so.

Prestige at Peak

The threat of elections gives the president the upper hand, even though he says he would rather avoid them. The uneasiness Gen. Eanes, who reads his television addresses with his eyes glued to his text, seems to be at the height of a personal prestige, surpassing the popularity he enjoyed when he was elected president with 6

Restricts Arbitrary Bans

Iran Proposes Press-Freedom Measure

TEHRAN, Sept. 25 (AP) — A draft parliamentary bill guaranteeing press freedom, the latest in a series of liberalizing measures introduced by Iran's new premier, Jaafar Shari'Emami, was presented to the Iranian public for inspection and criticism yesterday.

Newspapers and magazines would no longer be arbitrarily banned by the government under the proposed legislation, except in certain specified circumstances. Anyone with the financial resources, education, Iranian citizenship and a clean police record would be free to engage in publishing.

"The very idea of the bill is good," said an Iranian newspaper editor who requested anonymity. "It is also particularly significant because it is open to public discussion and can be changed before it becomes law. By presenting this bill the government is restricting itself in terms of power over the press."

According to the draft legislation, no newspaper or magazine could be arbitrarily proscribed by the government unless it reveals state military secrets, helps instigate a revolution against the legal government of the country through its reports or prints articles contrary to Islamic principles and the constitutional monarchy.

But no newspaper or magazine

could be banned for criticizing the political or social system of the country, the bill says.

Although they welcomed the draft resolution, Iranian journalists said yesterday that exceptions must be clarified if the bill is to be successful; that the bill is too ambiguous in some areas and open to wide interpretation.

"It is not complete yet. There needs to be more clarity in the language. The definition of what exactly is considered as instigating a revolution or what the Islamic principles are must be spelled out in the provision," said a newspaper columnist.

Additional provisions in the bill say that any Iranian citizen is free to publish a newspaper or magazine as long as he possesses a minimum of a high-school education, is at least 30 years old and can support the publication for at least a year.

A special press council, composed of a government representative, a lecturer at the University of Tehran, the president of the town council, an elected member of the country's editors and Tehran's prosecutor, would also be empowered to authorize publication of periodicals.

Not Introduced Yet

The bill, which does not concern the broadcast media, has yet to be presented to Iran's Majlis (lower house of parliament) for debate. It will be introduced after the public and journalists have time to study the bill and offer criticisms.

If passed, the bill would free the country's media from arbitrary government interference for the first time in 25 years. In the past newspapers and magazines were arbitrarily banned and other forms of censorship imposed.

"It was the classic case of the banality of evil," an Iranian newspaper columnist commented. "Before, the censorship imposed didn't have any form. It would have been better if it had. Every day someone would tell

us what stories to play up and what stories to play down or ignore."

According to Iranian publishing sources here about 37 newspapers and magazines were banned by the government in 1974, leaving fewer than 30 national publications on sale.

The only official reason reportedly given for the move was that the government did not want newspapers with less than 3,000 circulation or magazines with less than 5,000 circulation published.

Newspapers have regularly published statements by opposition members of parliament recently during debates on a vote of confidence in the Shari'Emami government. Observers believe that government noninterference in the publishing of the debates was meant as a clear sign that the new government is committed to freedom of the press.

The new press bill is the latest of several liberalizing measures introduced by Iran's month-old government.

To help ease dissatisfaction in the country, the government recently removed special requirements on visas for Iranians wanting to travel to Mecca on religious pilgrimage, exempted about 300,000 men and women from military service and allowed the formation of political parties.

Jungle Mob

Axes Prisoner

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, Sept. 25 (UPI) — A mob armed with axes, spears, knives and sticks stormed a jungle jail and hacked a prisoner to death in the third such incident in less than two weeks, police reported today.

A police spokesman said the victim of the mob of about 50 men was awaiting trial in the jail in the settlement of Banz, in the western highlands, after a fatal road accident. The mob easily overpowered weekend guards at the jail, and at least two men with axes killed the victim, police said.

Police reinforcements using tear gas restored order and arrested 16 members of the mob, but in the confusion more than 50 prisoners fled, police said.

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LOVERS' WEATHER — After a rather cold, rainy summer in Switzerland, autumn is arriving with fine, crisp weather and lovers can finally enjoy themselves in Zurich's parks.

Giscard's Coalition Suffers Defeats

French Left Rebounds in By-Elections

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Sept. 25 (NYT) — Six months after turning back a strong leftist challenge in nationwide legislative elections, the center-right government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has suffered a string of defeats in five by-elections, apparently because of popular discontent over rising inflation and unemployment.

The latest victim of this backlash is Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, one of the president's supporters, who was routed yesterday from his legislative district in northeastern France, an area which has seen heavy job losses in its crisis-ridden steel industry.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, 54, gained fame here and abroad a decade ago with the publication of his book, "The American Challenge," warning that investments by U.S. firms in Western Europe threatened to dominate the Continent's economy. He was also founder and former publisher of the weekly French newsmagazine L'Express.

He has made little secret of his ambitions for higher office and hoped to emerge as the leader of several center-right parties stitched together in a cohesive alliance behind Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

His defeat yesterday to Yvon Tondou, a little known Socialist and a steelworker who won more than 58 percent of the vote, seems to have put an abrupt end to Mr.

Servan-Schreiber's lofty political aspirations.

The contest, like other by-elections, was called because the voting in the district during the nationwide elections in March had been close enough to require a recount. In the contest six months ago, Mr. Servan-Schreiber won by only 22 votes.

[Another by-election in Paris also bore witness to the weakening of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's coalition, UPI reported.]

[In the first round of voting in 16th electoral district of Paris, the outgoing deputy of 20 years, Gaullist Christian de la Malène, the sole candidate of the coalition parties,

collected only 39.25 percent of the vote, compared with 33.01 percent for Socialist candidate candidate Edwige Avice and 19.33 percent for Communist candidate Rolande Perlecan, a combined 52.34 percent for the leftist parties. The Gaullist and Socialist candidates will meet in the final vote Sunday.]

[In the first round of voting in March, Mr. de la Malène received 37.57 percent of the vote but another coalition candidate chalked up 7.12 percent of the ballot which enabled Mr. de la Malène to win in the runoff. At the time, Miss Avice also scored only 22.30 percent of the vote in the first round, or roughly 10 percent less than in the by-election.]

Despite Bickering

In all five by-elections held in recent months, the leftist opposition has come out on top despite continued bickering between Socialists and Communists, which cost them a chance to take control of the national government in March.

In the aftermath of the March contests, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his prime minister, Raymond Barre, put into effect a controversial economic austerity program aimed at eventually strengthening the finances of French firms, forcing them to modernize, and hopefully making the nation's industry more competitive in the world.

Price controls have been removed from most goods, government subsidies to public enterprises have been reduced, and credits to inefficient private firms have been restricted. But wage increases continue to be held down.

Inflation has been on the rise and will probably reach well over 10 percent by the end of the year. Economists are also predicting a jump in the jobless rolls from a little over a million a few months ago to about 1.5 million by the beginning of next year.

The package also includes the Immorality Act, which bars interracial sex; the Mixed Marriages Act, which forbids interracial marriage; and the Group Areas Act, which outlaws integrated neighborhoods.

When the government started classifying many displaced the racial label and hired lawyers to wage through the paperwork, and argue their cases before a court that handled appeals. Lawyers say that thousands of appeals used to be heard every year. Now, only a few cases remain.

Cambodia Radio Admits Advance

By Vietnamese

BANGKOK, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Cambodia appeared to acknowledge for the first time today that Vietnamese forces have penetrated as far as the Cambodian town of Krok, about five miles inside their common border.

The acknowledgement on the official radio in Phnom Penh came about two weeks after diplomatic sources in Bangkok said the town was in Vietnamese hands.

Krok lies about 75 miles east of Phnom Penh at the western extremity of the so-called Fishhook region, the scene of recent heavy fighting between the two former allies.

Two Hong Kong journalists who recently spent three weeks in Cambodia were quoted by the radio as saying they had visited "the front line in the Krok area, which is part of Kampuchean territory."

The radio said the newsmen "saw with their own eyes the evidence of the criminal aggression committed by the Vietnamese armed forces, including Soviet-made tanks and artillery pieces as well as the corpses of the Vietnamese soldiers and the scars of the destruction suffered by Kampuchean villages and communes which were set ablaze."

Witnesses Not Named

Police said they were keeping the identity of the witnesses secret for fear of possible reprisals or attempts at influencing them if their names were known.

"If their names were released," a judicial official said of the witnesses, "we could consider the investigation finished."

Mr. Moro, five times premier, and president of the ruling Christian Democratic Party at the time, was found dead of gunshot wounds in Rome May 9.

In all, Alunni is under investiga-

And the Key is Race

In S. Africa, Fate Begins On the Birth Certificate

By Caryle Murphy

CAPE TOWN, (WP) — Diana Bassick and Raymond de Prof lived together as man and wife for 24 years, raising five children into what the neighbors thought was a happy white family. But South Africa's race classification laws have ended those good times.

The couple's 20-year-old son, Graham, committed suicide because he could not marry his pregnant girlfriend. In the investigation of his death, police found that Diana and Raymond had been faking their marriage all those years. Now they want to make it legal, but cannot.

The problem: Diana, whose mother was white, but who never knew her father and was raised by a colored family, is classified colored, or racially mixed. Raymond, son of a Belgian father and British mother, is classified white.

Out of Reach

Since the children were born out of wedlock, they were registered under Diana's name and also classified colored. Graham's girl friend, Sonya, was the daughter of Afrikaners — and, therefore, classified white and out of reach.

After a fight with his mother over what to do about it, Graham stormed out of the house four years ago and walked in front of a commuter train. A government inquest ruled that it was suicide, caused by despair over Sonya.

"He would not have killed himself if it wasn't for these laws," said Diana in an interview at her working-class home in Cape Town. "It's four years ago, but I still expect to see him come through the front door."

In South Africa, such an interracial marriage is forbidden by law, even though her wavy black hair and lightly tanned complexion give Diana the appearance of someone who might have come from a southern Mediterranean country.

Crucial Information

For Graham, as for everyone born in South Africa, the crucial information on his birth certificate was the entry after "race." That word — colored — was the key to what jobs he could hold, how much he was paid, what school he could go to, where he could live, with whom he could have sexual intercourse, whom he could marry, how large his old age pension would be, in what hospital he could be admitted and even the cemetery in which he could be buried.

The Population Registration Act, which requires every citizen to be classified into a racial group, belongs to a package of legislation that the ruling National Party enacted in the early 1950s to help carry out its policy of apartheid.

The package also includes the Immorality Act, which bars interracial sex; the Mixed Marriages Act, which forbids interracial marriage; and the Group Areas Act, which outlaws integrated neighborhoods.

When the government started classifying many displaced the racial label and hired lawyers to wage through the paperwork, and argue their cases before a court that handled appeals. Lawyers say that thousands of appeals used to be heard every year. Now, only a few cases remain.

This affected colored families most, since many were borderline cases under the old criteria. Whole families among the country's 2.4 million coloreds have been split down the middle by fair-complexioned members who moved into the white category.

Italian Police Interrogate Suspect on Moro Kidnap

ROME, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Corrado Alunni underwent his first preliminary interrogation today about the Red Brigades kidnapping and assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Alunni, believed by police to have masterminded the Moro abduction and killing, was secretly transferred from Milan to Rome for interrogation during the weekend in a heavily armed police convoy.

Alunni, 30, a former police trainee and electronics expert, was being held in a maximum-security isolation cell of Rebibbia Prison, police sources said.

They said that Alunni would be put in a lineup shortly for possible identification by three persons who saw the Red Brigades attack Moro May 16 in which Mr. Moro was kidnapped and his five police bodyguards killed.

Police said they were keeping the identity of the witnesses secret for fear of possible reprisals or attempts at influencing them if their names were known.

"If their names were released," a judicial official said of the witnesses, "we could consider the investigation finished."

Mr. Moro, five times premier, and president of the ruling Christian Democratic Party at the time, was found dead of gunshot wounds in Rome May 9.

In all, Alunni is under investiga-

No Reason Given

The Department of the Interior agreed to reclassify Diana Bassick's remaining four children white following Graham's suicide and turned a blind eye to her cohabitation with Raymond. With her secret now known, however, Diana also applied for reclassification so that she could marry Raymond legally.

Her request was denied. As usual, no reason was given. But Diana's lawyer was told that the fact she was still of childbearing age had been a factor in the refusal. So after a hysterectomy in 1975, Diana applied again.

The answer was in a note from the Interior Department secretary to her lawyer this spring: "I do not see my way clear to amend her classification."

"It's so late in my life," said Diana, now 51. "The only thing I look forward to in my life is to belong to someone I know we are already happy, but one does not want to make it legal. I want to marry the father of my five children."

In the original classifications, racial appearance and general acceptance by others were the prime factors. In a dispute, besides his appearance, a dissatisfied South African could present affidavits from neighbors saying that they always thought that the person was colored, or white, or black, and was accepted as such by the community.

Pencil Test

Decisions used to be arbitrary and often reflected the attitudes of those who made them. Some recall stories of borderline cases being decided by the "pencil test" — if a pencil stuck in someone's hair, he was black, not colored.

But a 1966 amendment to the Population Registration Act made descent the chief criterion instead of appearance and acceptance. Today, these factors come into play only if family descent is unclear.

This affected colored families most, since many were borderline cases under the old criteria. Whole families among the country's 2.4 million coloreds have been split down the middle by fair-complexioned members who moved into the white category.

Police sources said the police convoy that brought Alunni to Rome Saturday consisted of four cars, each with heavily armed policemen in addition to the auto carrying Alunni.

Radio Checkpoints

They said that other police units scouted the main north-south expressway covering the 576 kilometers between Milan and Rome and radioed back to the convoy from checkpoints along the way.

Police officials originally allowed it to be known that Alunni would be transferred to Rome. Some police sources said this was a diversionary tactic to assure secrecy. Other said that the transfer had in fact been planned for today but that it was moved up when word of the operation leaked out.

Alunni was arrested in Milan Sept. 13 and held there 10 days while police sifted through a huge cache of weapons and documents in his apartment and another Red Brigades hideout found in the northern city.

While in Milan, he was also questioned by Turin magistrates investigating the November, 1976, shooting death of lawyers association president Fulvio Croce and the 1977 killing of La Stampa editor Carlo Casalegno.

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Obituaries

Ruth Etting, 80, Radio and Film Singer

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Singer and motion picture star Ruth Etting, 80, called "Chicago's Sweetheart" when she first sang on radio, died yesterday in Colorado Springs after a long illness.

Miss Etting began singing on radio in Chicago in 1922, the same year she married her manager, Martin Snyder. The stormy marriage ended shortly after Mr. Snyder tried to shoot Myrl Alderman, who was Miss Etting's pianist at the time.

The singer eventually married Mr. Alderman, who died in 1966. The story of her life was fictionalized in the movie "Love Me or Leave Me," with Doris Day and James Cagney.

Miss Etting said that she thought the movie portrayed her as too tough and that she thought Jane Powell would have been better in the lead.

Her movie break came in 1927 when she appeared in "Ziegfeld Follies." Besides many other "Follies" pictures, she appeared with Eddie Cantor in "Whoopee!" in 1928; "Roman Scandals" in 1933; "Simple Simon" in 1930; and "Gift of Gab" with Edmund Lowe and Ethel Waters in 1934.

She was noted for her simple, sentimental songs. Her radio career included "The Oldsmobile Show" in 1934; "Kellogg College From" in 1935-36; and "The Chesterfield Show." After a brief retirement, Miss Etting made a comeback in 1946 on the "Rudy Vallee Hour" and appeared on radio with Mr. Alderman in 1947.

Hasso von Manteuffel

INNSBRUCK, Austria (AP) — German Gen. Hasso von Manteuffel, 81, who briefly turned the tide of World War II when his tanks

drove a 50-mile wedge into Allied lines during the 1944 Battle of the Bulge, died yesterday while on vacation in the Austrian Tyrol.

The general commanded Hitler's Fifth Tank Army in the Ardennes push launched Dec. 16, 1944. The Fifth scored the greatest gains of the two main attacking armies in the drive, reaching within four miles of the Meuse River in Belgium before the offensive collapsed.

SS Gen. Sepp Dietrich's Sixth Tank Army, to Gen. Manteuffel's north, bogged down in the third day of the assault. The Seventh Army to his south had the limited



Ruth Etting

mission of protecting his flank. It was Gen. Manteuffel's two corps that were involved in the two major encounters of the battle, at Saint-Vith and at Bastogne, which was surrounded but never captured.

In 1959 he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 18 months in prison for ordering the execution of a 19-year-old German soldier for desertion during the war.

He also served as a deputy for the Free Democratic Party in the Bundestag and was influential adviser on the formation of the new West German Army over which he advocated strict civilian control.

Poznan Prelate Named

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 25 (AP) — Pope John Paul I has named Bishop Jerzy Stroba, 58, as new archbishop of Poznan.

U.S. Expected to Approve Testicular Cancer Drug

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — An anti-cancer drug accidentally discovered to a Michigan laboratory 10 years ago is expected to receive federal approval soon for use against advanced, once usually fatal, forms of cancer of the testicles.

Several years of testing has shown the compound, called cis-platinum or cisplatin, is unusually effective against the disease, which primarily strikes young men. About 3,700 cases of testicular cancer are diagnosed annually in men in their 20s and 30s.

Cis-platinum was the subject of a two-day National Cancer Institute conference last week to introduce the drug to the nation's cancer specialists. The meeting was held in anticipation of Food and Drug Administration permission for Bristol Laboratories, of Syracuse, N.Y., to begin marketing the drug under the name Platinol.

"I don't think there's any question that cis-platinum has entered us into a new era in the treatment of testicular cancer," said Dr. Robert Golbey of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. "I think with testicular cancer we're at a point where it's within our grasp to say we've cured a cancer."

Dr. Lawrence Einhorn of Indiana University Medical Center said that 32 of 47 (68 percent) of patients with advanced cancer were

disease-free for more than two years after treatment with cis-platinum and two other anti-cancer agents. He believes a testicular cancer victim has a 99 percent chance of cure if he remains disease-free for two years.

The average survival rate in 1964 for a man with advanced testicular cancer was 13 percent.

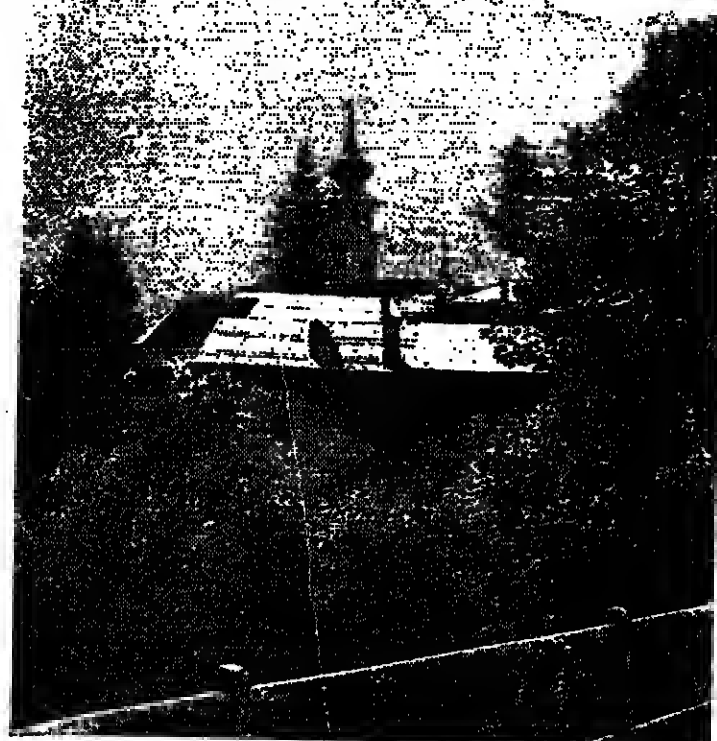
A major drawback is the toxicity of cis-platinum. It causes nausea and vomiting in all patients and can cause kidney damage, partial hearing loss, a ringing in the ears and other ill effects. Because of its toxicity, intravenous doses of the drug must be carefully regulated and sometimes halted.

Cis-platinum is a compound of platinum combined with chlorine and ammonia. Its structure is unique among anti-cancer drugs.

The precise mechanism of cis-platinum is a mystery, but it is known that the drug attacks the hereditary material in the nucleus of a cell to somehow prevent cell division.

DEATH NOTICE

TAMM announce with deep sorrow the death in Paris on September 24 of its President, Mr. Mounir Tadchi, and express their sincere condolences to his wife, Mrs. Mounir Tadchi, and his children, Marie-Lynee, Maya, Merwan and Laila.



A view of Canale d'Agordo, birthplace of the pope.

The Pope's Home Village Adjusts to Sudden Fame

By Jane M. Friedman

CANALE D'AGORDO, Italy (UPI) — Until a few weeks ago, this village had little to boast about, beyond a local legend that a century ago it had given Italy its first dairy cooperative. Now Canale d'Agordo, a mountain town not far from Cortina d'Ampezzo, has given the world a pope, and for its 1,500 inhabitants great changes have begun.

Weeks after Pope John Paul I's investiture in Rome, the town is still basking in its newfound fame. Albino Lociani was born near here in 1912 and left the town in 1936 to pursue a career in the church. Today, posters all over town read "Viva il Papa," and two huge banners proclaim the villagers' "joy" for their pope. Pictures of the pope have been pasted on doors and facades.

"We're a small village," said Aurora Manfredi, secretary of the elementary school, "but you must admit we've done some good things. We'll never forget an event like this. It's a unique thing."

Mornings are quiet and crisp. School has begun, and more than 100 children are at their desks. Farmers are out tending the cows or piling hay. Workers are driving to their jobs in neighboring Agordo. In the main square, the parish priest is greeting townspeople before making his way up to the elementary school.

But overnight the town has become a tourist attraction.

Tourist Buses

Every day, at least 50 Austrian tourists descend from buses into the piazza. The buses, which park on the main square, take up all the available parking space. After the tourists visit the home of the man who became pope, and that of his brother, Edoardo Luciani, as well as the parish church, which boasts Albino Lociani's baptismal certificate, they shop on the main piazza. They buy postcards, cheese and fruit.

The Austrians join the many Italian tourists who are making the same pilgrimage. "We were in the area," said a young man from Milan who recently passed through Canale d'Agordo with his wife. "We wanted to see where the pope was born."

No one is sure how many tourists have come to the town, but everyone knows the numbers are large. The transition has raised hopes that the area will benefit economically. Until now, Canale d'Agordo has been a tourist resort "of the third order," admitted a local resident. Many of the townspeople rent out rooms in their chalets to winter skiers.

"Suddenly this village has assumed an international name," said Mrs. Manfredi. "Now maybe tourism will improve."

Some Not Delighted

But there are those in the town who wish for the old days. The pope's brother is one of them. Last week, Edoardo Luciani refused to see any journalists. At the end of the week, he resumed his job as head of the local chamber of commerce, and left on a business trip abroad. Mrs. Luciani gladly returned to the elementary school where she is headmistress. The

UN Tug Reaches Vietnamese on Island Refuge

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sept. 25 (UPI) — A United Nations chartered tugboat yesterday reached more than 1,200 Vietnamese boat people stranded on an island in Indonesian waters and found them in reasonably good condition, a United Nations refugee official said today.

The official said that the refugees, including more than 500 children, last night were given emergency supplies of food and water that should last at least two days.

The Vietnamese have endured 11 days at sea while nations in the area argued over their fate. They had been marooned on Pengabo since Thursday, when the skipper of the 850-ton vessel Southern Cross beached his freighter because it had hit a rock and sprung a leak. The Southern Cross earlier had rescued the Vietnamese from four vessels in the Gulf of Thailand.

S. Sampat Kumar, regional representative here of the UN High Commission for Refugees, said that an Indonesian naval patrol vessel with a doctor aboard today visited the island midway between Borneo and Singapore. The crew reported that the refugees were safe on the island, barren except for some shacks erected by itinerant fishermen.

Australian Naturalist's Terrier Stops Attack by Giant Kangaroo

PERTH, Australia, Sept. 25 (UPI) — A naturalist and his pet dog narrowly escaped death during a weekend outing in thick bushland when they were attacked by a giant kangaroo, authorities reported today.

They said David McGinlay, 24, and his pet bull terrier were attacked by a kangaroo of the western grey species, one of the largest known, weighing about 270 pounds.

Mr. McGinlay received numerous cuts and bruises, but the kangaroo bounded off into the bush when the bull terrier bit its tail.

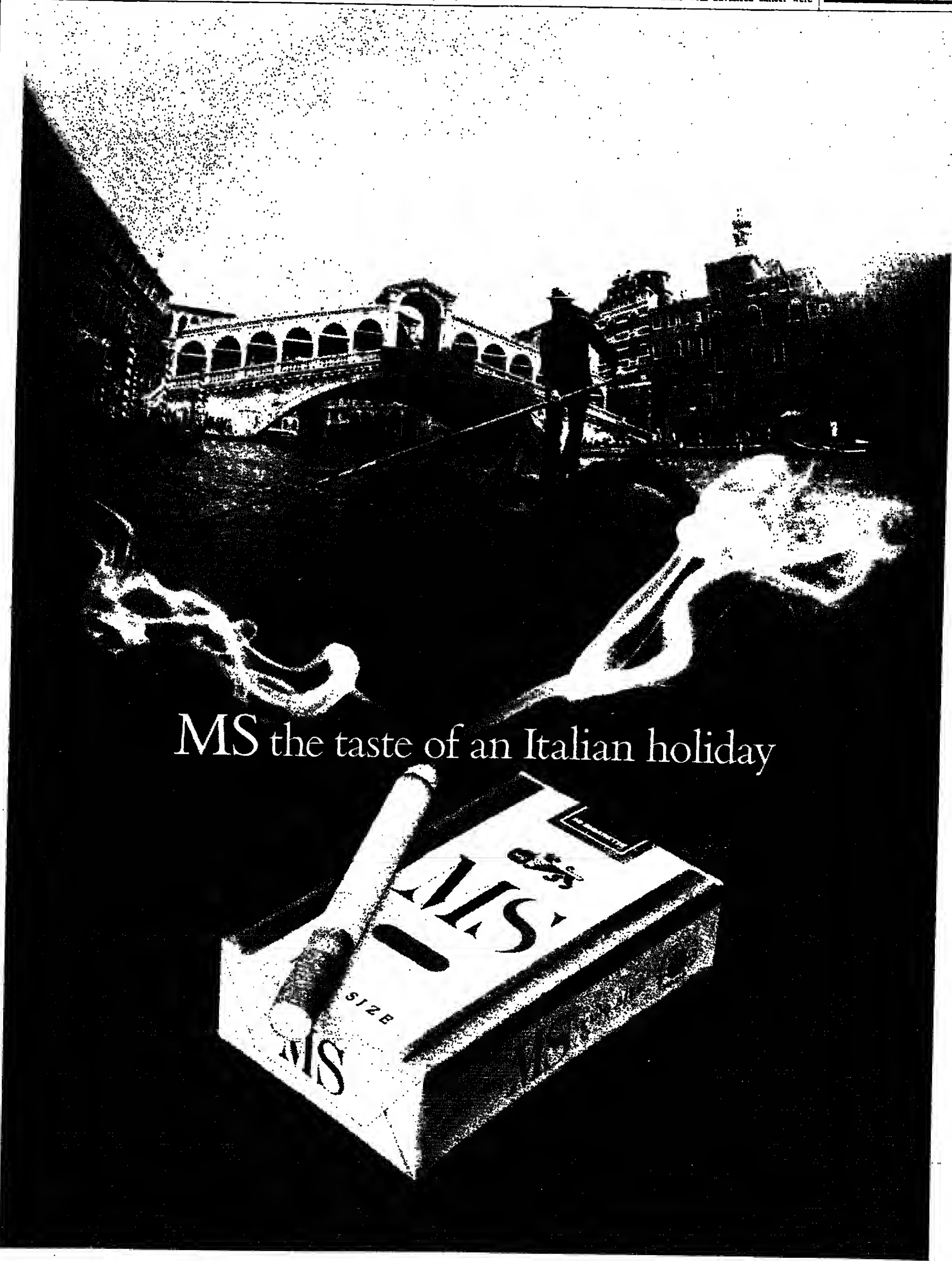
Mr. McGinlay, an amateur naturalist, said he had just photographed the giant kangaroo when it pinned his dog to the ground.

"Then the big grey reared up in front of me," he said. "It had forearms thicker than my legs, a girth twice as thick as a man's, paws bigger than my hands and talons about three inches long."

"I was terrified. I was sure I was going to die. It lifted up a foot and tore my jeans, just grazing my shin. I started to run away but it

slapped my back, throwing me over first into the dirt and stomped me twice in the back."

It was then, Mr. McGinlay said, that his dog attacked the kangaroo and drove him off.



MS the taste of an Italian holiday

Nothing Tangible, Only Hope

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returns from his brief but vital trip to the Middle East with, as he himself describes it, nothing tangible — but a sense that his mission was worthwhile. That there were disappointments on the journey was quite apparent. Few could have expected anything constructive from Syria about Camp David decisions, or from the rejectionist states who sided with Syria in Damascus. Nor was the cautious attitude of Saudi Arabia surprising, or its objections to the Camp David attitudes on the Palestinians and Jerusalem. But something more participatory might have been expected from Jordan, and the interjection of Morocco's protests against the results of the Carter-Begin-Sadat talks was a surprise.

The quite unified Arab reaction against Camp David could have unpleasant results. Unless Jordan joins in the settlement, only a part of the Israeli frontier will be established, and if there is too much opposition from such Arab sources of wealth as Saudi Arabia, it might be impossible even for Egypt to go forward with the peace frameworks created in Maryland. Of course, once the discussions proceed beyond the Sinai, complications would ensue in which a high degree of receptiveness by Jordan would be necessary. The settlement question is much more easily solved there in the Sinai (although even here there is strong Israeli opposition to withdrawal of settlements) than in the West Bank, where the Palestinian question also opens up. And Old Jerusalem, sacred to three faiths, once controlled by Jordan, now by Israel, will be a major issue, which Camp David apparently skirted.

Beyond Jordanian claims to occupied territory lies the very tricky business of the Golan Heights, one of the real strategic (or at least tactical) points on Israel's frontiers — where Syria, the most stubborn of Israel's immediate neighbors, is deeply involved. Lebanon, tangled by both internal and external pressures, has seldom been a territorial problem, but is certainly a political issue now.

Given these extremely prickly questions, which have been voiced quite clearly by Arab

states and groups during Mr. Vance's quick trip to the Middle East, where does any hope lie?

It is possible that Egypt may proceed to make a peace on Camp David lines. Egypt has very genuine reasons of economics and politics to bring about a restoration of stability beyond the Suez Canal, and President Sadat has made quite definite commitments in that direction. And if Egypt does withdraw from the military alignment against Israel, the latter will have far less territory to worry about; the remaining Arab states will find it very difficult to launch a campaign against Israel. This may prove an effective argument for peace in Jordan, which, for all its objections to the Camp David solutions, remains essentially in hopes of peace.

Indeed, King Hussein has apparently not ruled out continued discussions, which could provide a transition over the present rocky spots on the road beyond Camp David. Even Syria is willing to continue talks; if the Camp David decisions have not opened all the doors to peace, neither have they closed them.

The Middle East needs peace, especially those states that have been fighting there for the past 30 years — which does not necessarily include North Africa or the more distant portions of Arabia. So, if the mood of Camp David is kept alive, the apparently irreconcilable differences may be bridged for mutual advantage. The possibility, so important to all, must be kept in mind by the countries that are currently debating the Camp David frameworks in public. This applies, naturally, to Israel, which could lose much by insisting on too much. Admittedly, what is now before the legislatures of Israel and Egypt, and the public opinion of those two nations, may not bring the ultimate settlements. But it is essential that both states recognize that neither must interpose the ultimate obstacle in a process that involves so many interests — political, cultural, economic and religious — for so many peoples, and in which those interests could lead to more war, more death, more destruction.

Air Tax or a Price Increase?

It is a strange set of taxes that the U.S. House of Representatives has approved on airline tickets, air freight and passengers who leave the country. Unlike other taxes, these are not designed to raise funds to pay for government programs. Instead, they are designed to raise funds to help the airlines buy quieter airplanes and engines. That is a unique use of the federal taxing power, and it should be rejected by the Senate.

The scheme works like this: Each airline will continue to collect an 8 percent tax on domestic tickets and a 5 percent tax on domestic air freight. In the past, that money went into the Airport and Airway Development Fund, which pays the bills for safety programs and other projects approved by Congress. Under the new plan, however, part of that tax money will go into a special fund where it will be mixed with the proceeds of a new tax on international air freight and an increased departure tax on international passengers. Once the money gets into the new fund, the Treasury will send a portion of it back to the airline that collected it — about a third of the airline's expenditures for quieter airplanes and engines. This bookkeeping transaction — moving the money to Washington and then sending it back — is apparently designed to get around constitutional objections to a tax imposed to support something other than a government.

Behind this complex arrangement lie the problems that the airlines face in complying with the federal noise standards that go into effect in 1985. The airlines say it will cost \$6 billion to \$8 billion to modify or replace their present noisy aircraft. They claim — with some justification — that this is an unreasonable burden for the government to impose on their profits and stockholders. The standards, after all, are retroactive, because the planes met existing standards when they were bought, and the outlays necessary for modifications are substantially greater in relation to profits than those imposed on most other industries by other environmental requirements.

That is an argument for direct federal aid, if we ever heard one, and it seemed to sell well when it was made on the floor of the House. Members were told, time and again, that the government has to do something to

help the airlines meet this heavy financial burden. But the legislation the House approved does not provide direct federal aid. Nor does it even provide indirect federal aid, as does other legislation giving various tax breaks to other industries for their anti-pollution spending. All the new legislation really does is to require airline users to pay for the new equipment through a tax. Without the tax, they would pay for it through price increases.

We can understand why the airlines prefer it this way. It puts the onus on the government, instead of on them, for increasing the cost of international travel and freight and for not decreasing domestic prices. And it spreads the costs of meeting the new standards across the airline industry. If Congress simply eliminated the taxes that the House wants to put into this new fund and told the airlines to raise their prices an equal amount, those airlines with the most noisy planes to modify or replace would be at a competitive disadvantage because they have to raise the most money. In other words, using a tax instead of a price increase to do the same job penalizes the airlines whose planes make the least noise now.

If Congress wants to help the airlines, it ought to do so either directly through grants or indirectly through tax mechanisms like those already developed for other industries. If it thinks airline users should pay the bill for the anti-noise equipment, it can recoup the expenditures or tax losses through new ticket and freight taxes. But it should not melt those two processes by creating taxes that, in effect, transfer money directly from taxpayer to airline, with the government being merely a switching station rather than a controller.

Once a precedent like that is established, it is not hard to think of what could follow. How about a tax on new-car sales, instead of price increases, to pay for catalytic converters? Or a tax on gas and electric bills to pay for scrubbers? Or a tax on chemicals to pay part of the cost of cleaning up industrial wastes? The possibilities are endless. The Senate should cut them off before they arise by refusing to go along with the airline "taxes."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



Detente: Signs of Recovery?

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — Just two months after some analysts were talking openly about a return to the Cold War and wondering whether the Kremlin had not given up completely on the hope of dealing with Jimmy Carter, the ailing Soviet-U.S. relationship is beginning to show some faint but hopeful signs of recovery.

The healing process, if it has indeed begun, promises to be a long one, and more setbacks are likely, diplomats observers here say. But if nothing else, time appears to be forming a seabed over the open wound left by the summer's widely publicized dissident trials.

New Sensitivity

And there is at least a suggestion that both sides are showing a new sensitivity toward the policies and preferences of the other.

It all adds up to a far more favorable backdrop to the new round of strategic arms limitation talks than the one that existed during the last meetings between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in July.

The Kremlin put dissidents Alexander Ginsburg and Anatoli Shcharansky on trial concurrently with the last meeting in what was seen here as a direct challenge to the Carter administration and a test of its commitment to the arms limitation process as the cornerstone of detente.

On the eve of the meeting, according to Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., he got an assurance from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the cases of 18 families refused permission to emigrate would be reviewed.

"There's no question but that the atmospheres have improved," a Western diplomat here commented.

"There does seem to be a new optimism creeping into the (Soviet-U.S.) relationship," agreed another. The guarded optimism is based on a number of factors. The suspended sentence handed to Ameri-

can businessman Francis Crawford two weeks ago eliminated what had been a major irritant in relations between the two countries. Kennedy had been assured before coming to Moscow that the businessman would be allowed to leave.

Before that, a slander action against two American newsmen ended in a warning and a fine rather than the expulsion which had been feared.

There has been noticeably less criticism of the United States in the Soviet press in recent weeks, and coverage of the Camp David meetings has been considerably more moderate in tone than past Kremlin pronouncements on the Mideast peace initiative.

But mostly, analysts here are impressed by what appear to be signs of a new Soviet flexibility on human rights issues.

The most dramatic of those signs was the Brezhnev pledge to Kennedy. But there have been others, as well.

Many were struck, for example, with the report of an interview with Kennedy by the official Soviet news agency, Tass, on the day of his meeting with Brezhnev. Tass quoted the senator regarding efforts by the two countries "to try to have a greater understanding about each other's respective positions on the issues of human rights."

The suggestion that reasonable men might have different views on the question of human rights is virtually unheard of in the Soviet press, even when quoting foreign officials. It is a far cry from the normal tactic of referring to human rights as a thinly disguised weapon being used by the United States to meddle in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

The Russians also have been continuing to allow more Jews to leave the country. Miscellaneous reports of 150 to 200 people a day milling around the Dutch Embassy here. The Dutch handle emi-

gration matters on behalf of the Israelis, who have no diplomatic relations with Moscow. The monthly Jewish emigration rate is now approaching 2,500, only about 500 below the monthly average during the record year for Jewish emigration in 1973, according to Western sources.

The signs are still far from conclusive. A promise to review 18 emigration cases is not the same as granting exit visas to the affected families.

Just the publicity surrounding the offer was enough to touch off some fireworks here. On Sept. 15 the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, published a thinly veiled attack on Kennedy which indicated high-level displeasure with the handling of the whole affair.

It could be that the Kremlin felt double-crossed by Kennedy both for publicizing the offer and for meeting with about a dozen dissidents and Jewish activists here hours before his departure for home.

Some observers speculated, however, that the Pravda attack instead signals a rift in the leadership over Brezhnev's pledge.

SALT Consideration

If the Russians are bending on the human rights issue, it is primarily with an eye toward the arms talks, analysts in Moscow say. Brezhnev's visit and Brezhnev's pledge to review the emigration cases indicates an awareness by the leadership that it must win over the U.S. Senate as well as the Carter administration if there is to be a new arms limitation treaty.

Analysts here will be watching the upcoming negotiating round closely for further signs of the kind of flexibility that would indicate new hope for the recovery of detente. "The jury is out until we have the results of the Vance-Gromyko meetings," one said.

Sentence Before Trial in Reporter's Case

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A state legislature passes a law saying that priests do not have to provide evidence against their penitents "to any court" or other official body. A year later the defendant in a grand case subpoenas church records, saying that they will prove another man guilty. The priest, relying on the new statute, objects.

The trial judge refuses to hear arguments about the new law. He orders the records shown to him; later that day he says, "This court will give Father X a full hearing." The priest, told by his lawyer that the statute means what it says, declines to produce the records. The judge holds him in contempt and sentences him to six months in jail.

On appeal, the state supreme court agrees that the statute on its face protects the priest — but holds it unconstitutional. The court also agrees that there should have been a hearing first. But if there had been one, it says, the priest would have lost. It upholds the contempt conviction and sends him off to jail.

Not Far-Fetched

Unfair? It sounds so. When a high court, long after the fact, says that a witness could not rely on the protection seemingly given by a law, we would expect it to let him have a fresh chance to decide what he will do. Indeed, the hypothetical case is so offensive to our sense of justice that it sounds far-fetched. But it is not. For exactly that has now happened to M.A. Farber of The New York Times.

Mr. Farber relied on a New Jersey law, recently passed, that says reporters may "refuse to disclose" information they have gathered "to any court." He refused to produce his notes when a defendant subpoenaed them. The judge would not hear argument on the new statute or other issues until Mr. Farber showed him the notes. When Mr. Farber continued to say no, he was sentenced to six months in jail for criminal contempt.

Last week the Supreme Court of New Jersey agreed that the words of the new statute protected Mr. Farber — but held the law unconstitutional. It agreed that he should have had a hearing — but speculated that he would have lost if he had had one. By a vote of 5 to 2, it affirmed his conviction. That means that even if he now produces the notes, he must still serve his sentence.

That decision changes the nature of the Farber case. It has been a significant test of the limits on freedom of the press. Now it is a test of the right to due process of law in the most elementary sense: the right to notice of what your rights are, and a hearing, before you are packed off to jail.

I happen to believe that the press's need to protect its sources and editorial process has to be balanced against the constitutional right to a fair trial. A defendant has an especially strong claim to evidence from a reporter when, as in this case, newspaper stories have led to his prosecution.

But at a minimum a reporter or

his notes should not be subpoenaed casually. Before the production of evidence is compelled, there should be a showing that it is likely to be relevant, necessary and unduplicable by other means. That requirement is essential not for the personal interest of the press but for the public interest served by its freedom to look deeply into public affairs.

The irony is that the New Jersey Supreme Court laid down exactly such a rule in its Farber decision: a showing of necessity before even a judge looks at press material "in camera." It wanted to be sure, the court said, that there was no "license for a fishing expedition" in press files.

But the court then said that the trial judge could have found the necessary showing. In this case, if he had ever faced the question and articulated a decision. The court added that conclusion in part on unsupported statements by the other side in the case, untested at a hearing. I think any lawyer would read this part of the opinion with amazement.

If the case had in fact involved a priest, or for that matter a General Motors official, it is mostly unlikely that the New Jersey court would have upheld a contempt conviction on such an "ex post facto" judgment of the law and the facts. Why, then, did the court do so in this case?

The unhappy answer, I think, is that courts in general — and this one specifically — have developed an animus toward the press. The

John Dornberg From Munich:

Ordinarily, state elections in [West Germany], which has yet to decide whether federalism is a lesser evil than centralism, tend to be overrated events. . . But the two contests coming up Oct. 8 and 15 in Hesse and Bavaria. . . are not the usual.

MUNICH —

It's half time in West Germany. That is the interlude between the last general election, two years ago, when the left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) squeaked back into office with a 10-seat margin in the Bundestag, and the next quadrennial ritual at the ballot box.

By its very nature a moment for taking stock, it is particularly propitious at this juncture, for one, because no one really expected the coalition to hold as long as it has; for another, because of two imminent state elections that could well decide the SPD-FDP government's future.

Ordinarily, state elections in this country, which has yet to decide whether federalism is a lesser evil than centralism, tend to be overrated events.

Tribal Jousts

Usually, issues of a largely local interest are said to be of grave national and international significance, and the outcome of these tribal jousts is cited by the professional tea-leaf readers as predictive of the future fate of whichever party happens to be in or out of power in Bonn.

But the two contests coming up Oct. 8 and 15 in Hesse and Bavaria, and now preoccupying the voters and the voters, are not the usual.

One of those contests, Bavaria's, it should be stressed, is really no contest at all.

Its only unresolved issue is whether the Christian Social Union (CSU), the semi-autonomous Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party (CDU), and the CSU's flamboyant chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, can match or top the 62 percent of the vote it won in 1974 and corner two-thirds control of the state legislature.

Nonetheless, that noncontest's outcome is important, for it will herald Strauss's departure from the Bundestag, and the national limelight he has occupied for almost 30 years. Next month he will be installed as Bavaria's minister-president.

The question being asked is how long he will really stay in Munich and whether his new role as a provincial patriarch will satisfy this sequestered politician, who still acts like a rising star and whose national aspirations are said to be undiminished and unabridged as ever.

Somewhat it is hard to accept a picture of this rambunctious, outspoken and ambitious incarnation of Bonn's CDU/CSU opposition resigning himself to such tasks as cutting ribbons, greeting visiting monarchs and tapping the first kegs of beer at wacky folk festivals.

Only last week Strauss engaged in a protracted verbal free-for-all with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the floor of the Bundestag, although the hopeful maintained that it was his swan song on the Bonn stage. If that is the case, then West German politics in the future will be quite different.

Admittedly, too, up to now

Strauss has conducted a surprisingly Bavarian-orientated campaign hereabouts.

But what will be like once he moves into Munich's neoclassical Prince Karl Palace? Will he, as some suggest, become more moderate and dignified, or, as others predict, attempt to play an even bigger role on the national scene from the seat in the Bundestag, the upper house of parliament, to which the minister-president entitles him?

An even more intriguing question: What role will the Strauss of the future play in the CDU/CSU, whose kingmaker he has been and whose king he has aspired to be for so long?

The months ahead will provide an answer.

Meanwhile, what is at stake in Hesse is a different matter.

There an SPD-FDP coalition, governing with only a two-seat edge in the legislature and tainted by a succession of scandals in years past, is literally fighting for its life.

Its ability to survive could well prove critical to Chancellor Schmidt's and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's coalition in Bonn.

A victory in Hesse would give the CDU/CSU a two-thirds veto power in the Bundestag, thus virtually stalemating the Schmidt-Genscher coalition in Bonn — a development that could spell its premature demise.

Under the circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the SPD and FDP have dispatched their biggest guns and oratorical stars to that local fray, trying to persuade the Hessians that a vote for their present team is a vote for Schmidt and Genscher in Bonn. No easy task considering some of the burning local issues at stake.

But there is more involved in Hesse.

If the CDU wins, credit will go to its state leader, Alfred Dregger, an ultraconservative law-and-order politician whose polished oratory and photogenic charisma have already made him a figure to be reckoned with on the national scene.

In his own party he is already nipping at the heels of its lackluster national leader, Helmut Kohl, and with a sufficiently stunning performance at the polls in Hesse he could quickly surpass him.

There is yet another aspect: the survival struggle of Hesse's FDP. This dog-wagging liberal tail of West German politics has already been evicted from two state parliaments this year for failing to win at least 5 percent of the votes. A similar fate in Hesse would surely spell disaster on the national scene come 1980.

The FDP's performance in Hesse will depend in large measure on that of the spate of new ecological protest and "greening-of-Germany" parties that budded last spring. The votes they attract, it is generally assumed, are at the expense of the FDP.

Perhaps the most ironic aspect of West Germany's political half time, however, is that Chancellor Schmidt's own popularity has never been greater, now nearly matching that of Konrad Adenauer at the zenith of his power. But whereas Adenauer was the embodiment of the CDU, leading it to one election triumph after the other, Helmut Schmidt is not the SPD. In fact, he remains very much a chancellor without a party.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Fashion

The Beautiful People
In the Image Business

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 25 (IHT) — It has become fashionable — and one would assume profitable as well, for perfume companies to hire international beauties to promote their products.

Chanel captured actress Catherine Deneuve, blonde and beautiful, to spread the house image — but only in the United States. In France, the idea of teaming talent with advertising is still *mal vu*. Farber wants to be known through another beauty, Margaux Hemingway. It also has had Cary Grant, who has no mean amount of charm, to act as its ambassador for years. Nina Ricci recently put Andree de Portago on the payroll.

Now, Valentino has taken over Princess Ira de Furstenberg as the image of his perfumes. The contract was signed last weekend in Rome, making the princess president-director-general of the new company, which was formed by an Italian conglomerate.

Valentino could hardly do better. Princess Ira has just about everything going for her, Italian style. She was born in the Agnelli family (her mother is the older sister of the president of Fiat and her father is an Austrian prince). She has an explosive, earthy and very sexy Italian beauty with a set of just about perfect features that include a dimpled smile and a statuesque body.

Married at 15

Her life story also sounds like a best seller. When most girls are still in pigtails, she was married, at 15, to Prince Alfonso Hohenlohe, with whom she had two sons, and later to one of the world's leading playboys, Francesco "Baby" Pignatelli. She also tried her luck with movies and television (without the success she expected), and now, at 39, still has another opening.

Talking yesterday about her new assignment, the princess said: "My big love will always be the cinema. But I think my new job could be a lot of fun as well."

The princess' assignment and the launch of the new perfume (called "Valentino by Valentino") will be made official on Oct. 16, at

a gala featuring a new Roland Petit ballet, followed by dinner at Maxim's and disco-dancing at the Palace.

The princess insists that she wants to be more than just a glamorous image. "I speak six languages fluently," she said, "and I plan to take an active part in opening new markets and working out new contracts."

Actually, the princess has more than one iron in the fire. She is also writing a book on beauty for the British publishers Weidenfeld and Nicholson, due for 1979. Bound in gold-blocked cloth, it will be a combination of the princess' definition of beauty based on 12 countries and interviews with international beauties, as well as an insight on their beauty routines.

Correcting Cliches

Her personal views on people include correcting certain clichés such as: "Most people believe that fresh air is good for you, but this may be wrong because women in the old days had beautiful complexions and lived indoor lives."

"It's an amusing subject," she said. "Comparing beauties of different countries. As she sees it, 'American women refuse to age and insist on being loved, always. Greek women try for serenity. They wear black, they are dignified figures in their family. I rather like that. Frenchwomen are not, by far, the most beautiful. But they do the best with what they have. English women are very pretty but they don't know what to do with it.'"

"I personally don't find American women very sexy," the princess added. "They dress for themselves more than they do for men, whereas French, Italian and even German women try to please men. I think it's an attitude. American women are always very pulled together, unlike the Italians, who always have one more button than necessary undone."

So far, the princess (who will be helped with the writing part by a British journalist) has interviewed some 20 women. One of her favorites is television star Barbara



Ira de Furstenberg, who has been hired by Valentino.

Walters "because there's a woman who works hard, who doesn't lose time yet always looks as if she cares about herself. You can tell there is great discipline behind it all."

Fascinating Woman

Another fascinating woman is French actress Anouk Aimee, "who looks as good today as she did 20 years ago. It's partly because, cleverly, she never followed fashion. She always went around in jeans and beautiful silk blouses, that way she never looks dated."

Monica Vitti was frankly ugly, "with black hair, a big nose. But now a blonde, she has, thanks to great lighting and makeup, become very beautiful. Paloma Picasso has great character and a beautiful skin. Jacqueline de Ribes is a creation, a work of art. She was not great to start with but through extreme care, she has succeeded in looking superb."

Other beauties she would like to interview, the princess said, include

Princess Grace, Lady Antonia Fraser, Sylvie de Waldner, Romy Schneider, Olympia de Rothschild and Helene Rochas.

The major problem in interviewing all those beauties, the princess said, is that they are often not too articulate, or unwilling, or both, when it comes to passing on their secrets. "For instance, Jacqueline de Ribes told me she does nothing. Elise Goulardis said that she puts yoghurt on her face. Inelda Marcos told me that Philippine women have beautiful skins because of the weather. Many won't give the names of the creams they use, or their diets, and few will discuss having had plastic surgery, even though I know they have had it, and sometimes extensively."

So, what does the beautiful author have to say? Any beauty secrets to help the average woman? Believe or not, she does not do much either. "I try to stay out of the sun," she said, "and to live my life as it comes, day by day."

The Conservative British Add Yoghurt to Their Diet

By Robert Musel

LONDON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Yoghurt may be doing the British a lot of good but they were persuaded to eat it as much by the mythmakers as the food experts, according to Dr. David Bender.

Dr. Bender told the success story of yoghurt, a rare addition to the conservative British diet, in discussing why people eat what they do in the magazine *Intake*.

The yoghurt advocates were not discouraged by the first formidable barrier new food ideas have to face in this stronghold of gustatory conservatism — most people objected to the taste.

That could be remedied if they would only make an effort. But the average attitude to unusual foods was once neatly summed up in a British beverage advertisement: "I know that I don't like it because I've never tried it."

So, said Dr. Bender, of the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, stories circulated about the longevity of people in the Balkans and how they ate vast quantities of the stuff. If yoghurt was responsible, it must be "health-giving."

Then it was pointed out that it also had fewer calories than the usual mid-morning snack of sausage roll or a slice of cake. So far so good, but the acidity of a good yoghurt was still apparently not widely acceptable.

Changes were made — fruit was added, the fermentation altered. "Thus," said Dr. Bender, "a new product appeared on the market, sold as yoghurt but bearing very little resemblance to the rich, creamy, sharp, refreshing yoghurt of the Middle East."

The British may be among the most traditional diners in the West but Dr. Bender says few countries

gladly accept new ideas in food on a big scale.

"Massive advertising," he said, "has failed to popularize orange juice as a morning drink in Britain and it is said that in the United States only one new food product in ten launched on the market is still available a year later."

"We may argue from experimental and epidemiological evidence that changes in diet are beneficial to health and therefore desirable, but this is unlikely to have any major effect on people's eating habits. Most people buy food to eat, not nutrients to satisfy requirements, and they tend to buy what they know and like."

He said relatively few people, for example, were eating polyunsaturated fats in place of butter or whole wheat bread rather than white despite evidence of the benefits of a high fiber diet.

Dr. Bender said the American

cola drink has had the greatest success in changing food habits and it would be good if the same marketing genius that produced its universal distribution could be used for a more nutritious drink in the developing world. But pilot projects have failed — even with the cooperation of the American cola giants.

Two Additions

Along with yoghurt there have been only two other additions to the British diet over the past 15 years or so: the "fish finger," a boneless, shredded, breaded sliver of white fish named from its shape and purchased ready for frying, and fried potato chips.

The potato chips were the small, stable monopoly of a single manufacturer until a big-advertising competitor got into the field and chips are now everywhere. The frozen fish finger saved the housewife from shopping in smelly, drafty,

open-to-the-street fish shops and eliminated the bones problem.

But Dr. Bender says research proves that the "traditional" fish and chips of Britain isn't traditional at all. It was the idea of a northern merchant who brought in fried potato strips from France and gave them away free to his fish.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (UPI) — The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has announced that it will sponsor more than 100 national tours by seven leading American symphony orchestras.

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The Pea — A Royal Delicacy in 17-Century France

THE COLLAPSE of the Roman Empire was an alimentary disaster for Europe. The hinterland north of the Alps lost two kinds of foods: those which had been imported from the East thanks to the Empire's trade routes, and those which had originated in the basin of the Mediterranean and were carried from there by Roman merchants into countries farther north.

It was probably because of a belief that the second was the case of the pea, which could only be had in the rest of Europe if it were supplied by Italy, that food historians misreported so thoroughly the history of the pea in medieval Europe, especially in France and England. The pea was not a native of the Mediterranean, however, but of the East, probably India, and from there it had not been brought to Western Europe by the Romans, but had reached that region, even, probably, England, before Italy had it.

It is nevertheless true that at the disappearance of the Roman Empire the large agricultural exploitations in Italy disappeared, and so did the rich Gallo-Roman estates, but the pea, which could be grown on a small scale in individual gardens, was one of the survivors; the Barbarians who overran the Italian peninsula met it there, apparently for the first time, and adopted it.

Charlemagne's Domains

In France, Charlemagne, about AD 800, ordered that peas be planted in all his domains, and they remained important throughout the Middle Ages, partly because, like broad beans and parsnips, they were popular as Lenten and fast-day foods (at Paris' Hotel Dieu, 150 fast days were observed during the year) until the potato arrived to displace them all. In 1393, the Menager de Paris discussed peas, remarking in passing, without explanation, that they would not cook properly in well water.

We are frequently told that during the Middle Ages, peas were eaten only dried, but this cannot always have been true, for one of the 13th-century food crises of Paris was "I've got peas on coals, not in the pot!"

The writers who tell us that France obtained peas from Florence via Catherine de Medici or

from Genoa for Louis XIV may be wrong in attributing improved peas to Italy alone. It is true that a great breakthrough in the cultivation of peas was achieved by Italians during the Renaissance, when for the first time, fine varieties were developed to be eaten fresh unripe, the small tender delicate flavoured *piselli novelli*. Catherine de Medici brought some with her in 1533 when she married Henry II of France, a country which promptly took possession of them so that they became known throughout the world by the French name of *petits pois*.

Reign of Louis XIV

Petits pois seem to have relapsed into oblivion by the reign of Louis XIV, when they were introduced from Genoa for the second time, and a pea which could be eaten young and fresh was received as such a novelty that it became a mania at court. Almost all food writers report what Mme. de Sevigne wrote about them at the time, and considering how many letters she wrote, it must have seemed safe to attribute these remarks to her. But as a matter of fact, it was not she who wrote those often-repeated lines, but Mme. de Maintenon, in a letter to the Cardinal de Noailles dated May 10, 1695:

On the Arts Agenda

Mahler's Fifth Symphony will be the program for the season-opening concert of the Orchestre de Paris under its musical director, Daniel Barenboim, Sept. 28 and 29 at the Palais des Congres. Barenboim will conduct the first concert in the orchestra's "Barenboim Cycle" of chamber concerts Sept. 30 at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees, with Janacek's "Capriccio" for piano and wind instruments, Witold Lutoslawski's "Variations for Two Pianos on a Theme of Paganini" and Schubert's Fifth Symphony. The piano soloists will be Michel Beroff and Barenboim. The Paris

concert season of Radio France also begins Sept. 28 with the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique under Uri Segal at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees in a Mendelssohn-Schubert program.

James Galway will be the soloist Oct. 17 in a new flute concerto, "Concierto Pastoral," written for him by the 75-year-old Spanish composer Joaquin Rodrigo. The first performance will be at Royal Festival Hall in London with the Philharmonia Orchestra and will be broadcast live by BBC Radio 3.

18th-Century Botanist

"Peas and leeks are boiled in Lent," observed an Elizabethan author, and the English have been fond of peas ever since. In the 18th century, the English botanist Thomas Knight was apparently the first to cross peas artificially. He specialized in wrinkled peas, a kind

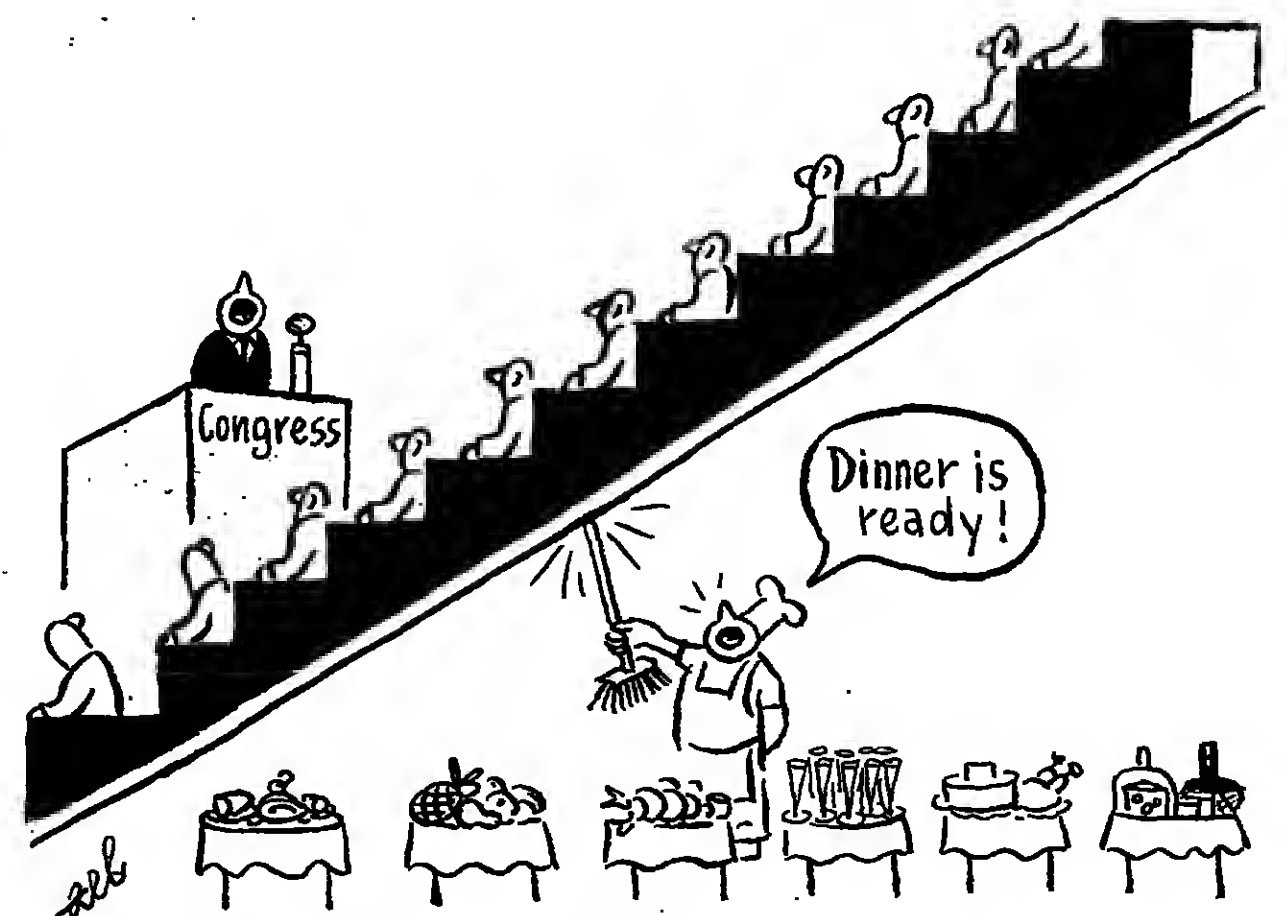
particularly dear to the English, and returned England's debt to the French when the De Villemor seed company imported one of his varieties. Some of Knight's peas, planted in the United States in 1821, are still being grown there.

If Pierre Martyr is correct, the first peas in the Americas were planted by Christopher Columbus in 1493 on Isabella Island. The vegetable was accepted enthusiastically by the Indians, who were growing them in Florida in 1602, and they must have traveled rapidly from Mexico to New Mexico if it was really peas that the Spaniards found New Mexican Indians growing in 1540. In the north, Cartier's report that the Hochelaga Indians were raising them in 1535 where Montreal stands now sounds dubious. Since the word "peas" then used applied both to peas and to beans, the vegetable Cartier saw may have been the American haricot bean, unknown to Europeans. When French traders found the Indians growing "peas" along the Ottawa River in 1613, the chances are better that this is what they really were. Capt. John Smith, who wrote in 1608 of feasting on "Virginia peas," reported that New England Indians were growing them in 1614.

The first peas in New England were planted in 1602 by that almost forgotten hero of early American exploration, Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, on the island of Cuttyhunk. By 1629 there was in the governor's garden at Plymouth "a store of green peas . . . as good as ever I eat in England," according to the Rev. Francis Higginson.

"The man who . . . eats peas with his knife," W.S. Gilbert declared in "Ruddigore," "I look upon a lost creature." He overlooked another habit of his countrymen in dealing with peas, no doubt because to him it seemed commonplace, but it is the wonder of less gifted races. The English are the only people in the world who can convey peas from plate to palate on the backs of their forks.

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15% ANB	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANH	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANI	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANJ	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANK	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANL	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANM	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANN	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANO	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANP	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANQ	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANR	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
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15% ANT	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANU	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANV	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANW	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANX	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANY	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANZ	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANA	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANB	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
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15% ANJ	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANK	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANL	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANM	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANN	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANO	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANP	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANQ	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANR	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANS	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANT	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANU	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANV	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANW	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANX	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANY	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANZ	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
15% ANA	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANB	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANH	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
15% ANI	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
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15% ANN	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
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15% ANZ	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0

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LONE STAR INDUSTRIES

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
15% ANA	1.24	1.12	0.00	20.0	19.0	1.24	1.12	19.0	18.0
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After all, before we can usefully introduce you to anyone, we'll have to introduce ourselves to you.



Creditanstalt
Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Schottengasse 6, A-1010 Vienna.
Telephone: (0222) 6622-1221. Telex: 74793.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices September 25, 1978

3082 Agilent Inc	217 1/2	217	174	158	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
1430 Apple Inc	36 1/2	36	35	34	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
495 Apt	23 1/4	23	20	20	+
100 Alps Ant	30 1/2	30	30	30	+
22222 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
300 Airbus C pr	21 1/2	21	19	19	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
4075 Bp	18 1/2	18	18	18	+
190 BancStar C	21 1/2	21	19	19	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
100 Becton S	21 1/2	21	19	19	+
100 Becton S	21 1/2	21	19	19	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
2500 Bralor Res	39 1/4	34	34	34	+
1430 Brometec	21 1/4	21	14	14	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
12250 Brendo M	12 1/2	12	13	13	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
4176 Bc Phone	51 1/4	51	41	41	+
2000 Brunsum	40	40	40	40	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
1733 Cal Poly A	23 1/2	23	20	20	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
2208 C Norc West	10 1/2	10	10	10	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
39122 Cal Perm	51 1/2	51	41	41	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
325 Cal Trus	22 1/2	22	20	20	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+
10322 Amgen	170	169	159	158	+

Powers Urged to Coordinate Strategies**IMF Director Stresses Growth**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — The world faces "difficult and potentially dangerous" economic problems that should be attacked with coordinated growth strategies among major powers and more effective anti-inflation efforts, Jacques de Larosiere, managing di-

rector of the International Monetary Fund, said today.

Addressing the opening session of the combined IMF-World Bank annual meetings, he also said more stability must be brought to foreign exchange markets and economies of developing countries must be strengthened.

Mr. de Larosiere, a former French treasury official who succeeded Johannes Witteveen as IMF managing director June 17, said one of the major problems facing the world economy is the unsatisfactory functioning of the international balance of payments adjustment process. Mainly as a result of divergent growth rates among major countries, current-account balances have become "badly out of line," he said. The deficit of the United States and the surpluses of West Germany, Japan and Switzerland were described as especially troublesome. The current-account imbalances have led to instability in foreign markets, he noted.

Inflation the Problem

"Inflation is still a problem in the great majority of countries," he said. "In most of the industrialized countries, the current rates of price increase are still much too high to be considered acceptable."

The other big problem, he said, is the slow pace of recovery from the severe international recession of 1974-1975. "Primarily because of this, many countries throughout the world suffer from a substantial underutilization of economic resources, including high levels of unemployment."

He said that in the United States, "a growth rate well below that of the 4 1/2 to 5 percent experienced in recent years is clearly suitable in light of the prospects for domestic prices and the current high level of resource utilization; moreover, it would also have the effect of constraining the size of the U.S. current-account deficit."

Market Intervention

Turning to the exchange markets, he cautioned that central banks must exercise careful judgment in deciding how much to intervene. "Given the overwhelming size of the balances free to move, there is a danger of stimulating such movements rather than containing them, if intervention is

interpreted as reluctance in face the problems posed by underlying conditions.

He said industrialized nations can make a major contribution to developing countries just by promoting non-inflationary growth and exchange-rate stability. Achievement of these goals would stimulate developing countries' exports and reduce their problems of exchange-rate management. Beyond this, he said, industrialized nations should improve access to their markets for developing countries and expand the flow of development assistance.

[Later, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer warned other nations that their economies must be allowed to change — with weaker industries giving way to stronger — if the world's economic recovery is to be strengthened. They must not try to protect weaker industries by blocking the exports of other countries, he cautioned, Reuters reported.]

The Malaysian Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, who is chairman of the joint World Bank-IMF meetings, also warned that there is a danger of "severe credibility gap" between the world's rich and poor countries. He said the IMF must re-examine its role in helping the developing nations, and he strongly urged action by both the IMF and the World Bank to help stabilize world commodity prices and the export earnings of the developing nations.

Bonn Posts Balance On Trade Data

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's current-account was in balance in August, compared with a revised deficit of 2 billion Deutsche marks in July and a 1.39-billion-DM deficit in August 1977, according to preliminary figures published by the statistics office today.

The current-account results bring the surplus in the first eight months of 1978 to a preliminary 5.33 billion DM against a surplus of 1.34 billion DM a year earlier.

The country's trade surplus in August was 3.12 billion DM, up from 2.3 billion DM in July and also above 2.53 billion DM in August 1977. This brings the trade surplus for the first eight months of this year to 24.37 billion DM compared to a surplus of 22.65 billion DM in the 1977 period.

Exports in the month totaled 21.94 billion DM, up from July's 21.40 billion DM and from 20.94 billion DM in August 1977. Imports totaled 18.82 billion DM, down from 19.1 billion DM in July but above 18.4 billion DM in August 1977.

Exports for the first eight months of the year totaled 182.7 billion DM compared with 176.7 billion DM in the year-ago period. Imports totaled 158.3 billion DM, up from 154.1 billion DM in the like 1977 period.

Meanwhile, the IFO institute for economic forecasting said it sees the 1978 growth rate at about a real 3 percent, propelled upward by a 3.5-percent rise in second-half growth.

Write-Off on Debts

BONN, Sept. 25 (Reuters) — The government said today it plans, within the next few weeks or so, to work out details of a scheme to write off around \$4.9 billion DM of debt owed by the poorest developing countries. It plans to forego collecting principal and interest due from Jan. 1, 1979, onwards on credits granted to the Group of 30 least developed countries.

Italy Sees Deficit Rise

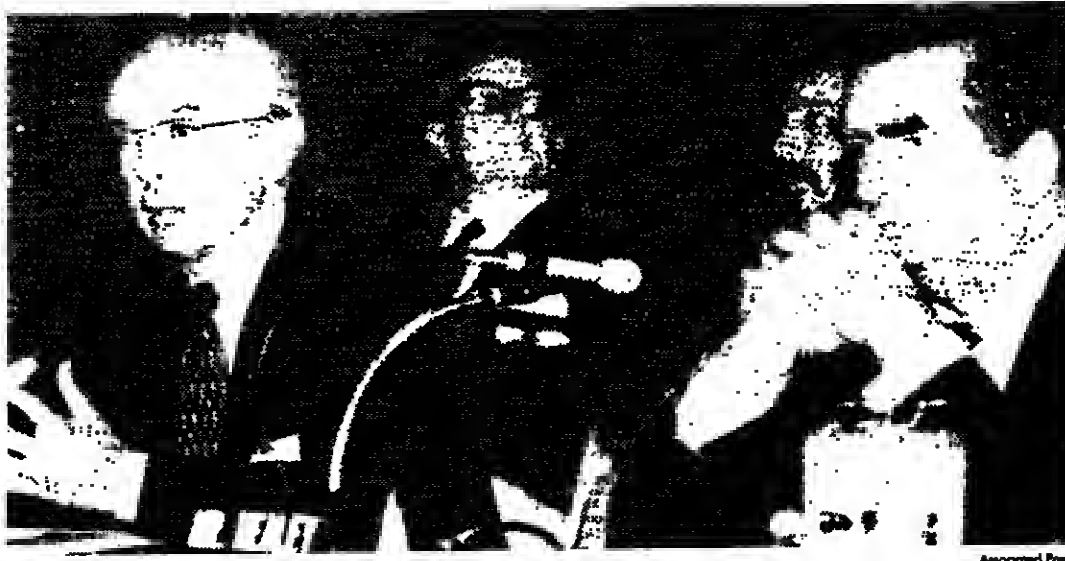
ROME, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — Italy's public-sector deficit this year will be 29.8 trillion lire (about \$36 billion), according to an estimate by the treasury ministry in a quarterly report to parliament released today. The projection is up from the previous quarterly estimate of 26.1 trillion lire and from the 1977 deficit of just over 20 trillion lire.

Belgian Rates Lifted

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — Rates on Belgian short-term treasury certificates were raised today by as much as 0.35 percentage point. Banque Nationale de Belgique announced, with the increase widely seen as being connected with the Belgian franc's weakness against the Deutsche mark.

Spokesmen said no major disagreements have surfaced so far in the proposals for a draft text for a new agreement to be drawn up by Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States.

A new wheat pact would stabilize world prices through building up a reserve in times of depressed prices and releasing stocks when prices exceed a certain level.



Denis Healey, right, and Jacques de Larosiere at press conference prior to IMF meeting.

Critical of Light Development Aid**McNamara Blasts New Trade Barriers**

Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP) — World Bank president Robert McNamara today severely chastised the rich nations of the world for erecting new trade barriers against exports of manufactured goods by the less developed countries.

In his annual speech to the joint meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, which opened today, Mr. McNamara warned that there is no way to boost the economic growth of the LDCs if the rich nations pursue protectionist programs.

He ticked off a list of new restrictive barriers erected by the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Australia, Norway, Sweden and the European Economic Community.

Mr. McNamara scoffed at the notion that LDC exports were cutting deep into jobs in the rich nations. The fact is, he said, market penetration has been "minuscule."

But he called on the wealthy nations to develop meaningful "adjustment programs" to deal with individual firms or product lines that are impacted by imports. Too often, he said, the rich nations have merely tried to keep their "weak and inefficient industries alive, rather than designing effective incentives for labor and capital to shift to more competitive and productive sectors."

In reviewing the world scene, Mr. McNamara said that "a more realistic level of support for the developing nations" must not only include a reversal of the protectionist trend, but a sharp boost in financial aid.

Once again, he called on the bank's member nations to approve a general capital increase in the next few months to avoid a cut in the lending program for the next fiscal year from \$7.6 to \$5.9 billion. Mr. McNamara has argued that to sustain an increase of 5 percent in the real level of lending, the existing capital of about \$40 billion must be increased to \$70 or \$80 billion.

Officials said they need a firm agreement by early next year to avoid an actual cutback in projected bank operations.

Mr. McNamara is also planning to start negotiations for the Sixth replenishment of IDA (the International Development Association) in the next few months. IDA is a soft-loan affiliate of the bank, a principal source of concessional aid for the LDCs.

U.S. officials, having difficulty in getting appropriations for international lending institutions through Congress, have held back immediate approval of a capital increase, although President Carter and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal have in principle supported a "significant" increase.

Mr. McNamara pointed out that a doubling of the bank's capital would have little budgetary impact on member nations because 90 percent is merely "callable capital,"

which probably would never have to be drawn. But callable capital, a contingent liability, stands as a guarantee to the bank's creditors.

The bank president, in his 11th year at the head of the lending institution, also contended that private financial flows to the middle of the LDCs, and concessional aid to the poorer nations, should be boosted by 5 percent in real terms.

Mr. McNamara had some pointed advice, as well, for the group of poorer nations. He urged that the fruits of greater growth be distributed more equitably in order to reduce poverty.

This would mean getting away from "mere traditional welfare

(and) redistribution of an already inadequate national income," he said. He acknowledged that a real attack on poverty by the LDCs would take "sustained political courage," and would "cut across many entrenched interests."

Mr. McNamara stressed what he said was "the most shocking conclusion" on the recently published World Development Report, that is, that 600 million people in poor countries will remain in absolute poverty at the end of the century. And even that figure, he said, was based on optimistic assumptions, including lowered protectionism and boosted aid by the rich nations.

IMF Interim Committee Increases Aid Availability

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP) — The free world's financial leaders agreed over the weekend to sizable boosts in the resources of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, assuring both agencies that they can increase their financial aid to poorer countries over the next several years.

At the same time, these leaders — meeting as the Interim Committee of the IMF — expressed concern over the sluggish pace of world economic growth in 1978, and the absence of any significant prospective improvement for 1979.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, chairman of the Interim Committee, told reporters that the distribution of international payments imbalances among major nations "will be better" this year and that would help to stabilize jittery exchange markets.

At a joint press conference with IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere, Mr. Healey said that a lower U.S. economic growth rate in 1979 would "converge" with improved growth patterns in Europe and elsewhere, yielding a better outlook beginning in the second half of 1979, "if we all work together."

Specifically, the Interim Committee decided:

- To issue, for the first time since 1973, four billion Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) a year for three years, distributed proportionally to the 134 IMF members. This was a compromise between the West German view that the issue ought to be limited to 2.5 to 3 billion SDRs and Mr. de Larosiere's suggestion of four to six billion SDRs a year.
- To approve a 50-percent increase in IMF quotas — that is, the

Portugal Output Up

LISBON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — Portugal's industrial index registered 170.7 in May, up 2.1 percent from April and up 5.7 percent from a year earlier, the statistics institute said today.

Export Plan Due**Carter Renews Vow To Fight Inflation**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (IHT) — President Carter told the joint IMF-World Bank annual conference today that the United States will fulfill its pledges in fight inflation, reduce its trade deficit and support the dollar because his reputation as a global leader will depend on it.

"Let there be no doubt in your mind about how seriously I take those pledges that have been made on my word of honor and on behalf of the American people," he said.

He asserted that his administration has a "sustained commitment" to checking U.S. inflation rates and his administration will move on a wide variety of fronts "until we succeed."

Mr. Carter said he would unveil tomorrow a new U.S. export-promotion policy that will assist the United States in reducing its trade deficit with other nations.

He stressed that international economic cooperation is vital and that the United States intends to "achieve still further economic cooperation with other nations to consolidate gains and to foster economic growth in all nations."

U.S. oil imports, he said, still are "entirely too high," but he said he is confident both the Senate and the House will "do their duty by the nation" and pass his natural-gas deregulation bill.

Mr. Carter pledged support to help strengthen both the IMF and the World Bank. Noting the international agencies' need for adequate resources for loans to member nations, he said the United States supports an increase in IMF quotas.

Export Plan Details

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP) — President Carter's beefed-up export-promotion program would include, among other things, require federal agencies — including those dealing with foreign policy, safety and the environment — to "weigh the consequences" of exports before issuing regulations.

Mr. Carter's plan, full details of which are slated to be released tomorrow, include a strong personal commitment by Mr. Carter assigning exports a high priority and a promise by him to work with

Congress to find a new cost-effective tax incentive to spur exports.

He will also refuse to drop his opposition to extension of the \$1.1-billion tax break provided by DISC (Domestic International Sales Corporations).

The plan also includes an increase of \$500 million in the resources of the Export-Import Bank to enable the agency to finance larger loans and an earmarking of \$100 million in the existing resources of the Small Business Administration to help small exporters.

On the "disincentives" side, the direction in all agencies to consider past and future export consequences of their regulations or decisions will be by executive order.

NYSE Ends Mixed Amid Slow Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (IHT) — Issues on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed today in one of the slowest sessions since early July as late bargain hunting erased earlier gains.

Interest rate worries persisted as two banks raised the prime rate to 9 1/2 percent from 9 1/4 and the Federal Reserve confirmed it has tightened monetary policy further.

First National Bank of Chicago took the lead and was followed by First Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia. The move, which put the prime at its highest level since Jan. 13, 1975, was prompted by the Fed's decision Friday to boost the discount rate it charges member banks for loans to 8 percent, a record high.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 0.09 point to 862.35 and declines led advances 802 to 635. Volume fell to 20.97 million shares from Friday's 27.96 million.

Caesars World slipped 1 1/4 to 44 1/4 in active trading. It said fiscal fourth-quarter earnings more than doubled. Bally Manufacturing lost 1/2 to 50 and Ramada Inns dipped 1/4 to 13 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange eased, with the market-value index off 0.49 point to 166.79.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Bowring, Marsh & McLennan Talking**

Britain's C.T. Bowring and Marsh and McLennan, of the United States, two leading insurance brokers, say they are holding exploratory talks toward forming a partnership to share their worldwide business. A Bowring official said no stock would be exchanged between the two companies. He said the companies would share some of their business and also aid in developing new business. He also indicated that there were no plans for a merger or takeover by the U.S. firm, which would violate rules by the London insurance group Lloyd's, to which Bowring belongs, against affiliates coming under foreign domination.

Carrier Rebuffs United Tech. Bid

United Technologies, whose merger offer was rejected by Carrier Corp., says the company "regrets" that Carrier's board has chosen not to pursue its proposal. "Although United Technologies still prefers to begin immediate negotiations to merge the two companies through a tax-free exchange of securities we will now continue the alternative process of the cash tender offer, the details of which were announced last week," the company said. Carrier earlier said that would file a lawsuit against United for alleged infractions of the antitrust laws.

Johns-Manville Bids for Olinckraft

Johns-Manville said its directors have authorized a cash tender offer for 49 percent of the common stock of Olinckraft at \$57 a share. It said it intends to acquire the remainder of Olinckraft's shares through a merger. It also pointed out that the merger terms would provide that, including shares purchased in the tender offer, 49 percent of the outstanding shares would be acquired for cash at \$57 dollars a share and each remaining share would be exchanged for one share of Johns-Manville \$4.70 cumulative preferred stock, \$1 par value, having a \$57 liquidation preference. Olinckraft says it will consider the offer.

Du Pont Expects Record Earnings

Du Pont, aided by significant earnings gains in specialty products and synthetic fibers, expects that net income in the third quarter ending Sept. 30 will match or surpass record earnings in the previous quarter when the company reported net income of \$190.8 million or \$3.92 a share, chairman Irving Shapiro says. Historically, Du Pont's earnings "trail off" in the third quarter, he says, but this year, foreign business is "running strong in all markets" and declines usually caused by summer vacations and plant shutdowns have not been as severe in the latest third quarter as in past third quarters.

Gold Hits New High; Dollar Off

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold surged to record highs today, reaching \$216.65 an ounce at the morning fixing in London and \$218.40 at the afternoon fixing, breaking the previous peak of \$215.90 set Aug. 15. Bullion closed in London at \$220.25, up \$5.75 from late Friday.

The dollar fell sharply to a new record low against the Swiss franc in the forefront of a general depreciation of the U.S. currency on the foreign exchange market despite another round of credit tightening in the United States.

At the European opening, the dollar was considerably weaker than its levels of late Friday but by the afternoon it recouped slightly only to nosedive again toward the end of the business day.

Dealers cited the situation in the Mideast following the Camp David summit as a major factor behind the dollar's decline.

The dollar plunged 2.25 percent against the Swiss franc to a record 1.4900 francs compared with 1.3245 late Friday. Against the Deutsche mark, it was less dramatic, dropping to 1.9405 DM from 1.9530. It shed 72 points against the yen at 187.63. It was steady against the French franc at 4.3775 francs versus 4.3770.

Sterling was shaken in the morning by the emerging confrontation at Ford Motor over the government's 5-percent wage guideline. It finished at \$1.9761, up 54 points on the day.

The Canadian dollar entered new low territory at 85.03 U.S. cents compared with 85.24 cents late Friday.

Dollar, Good Crops Block Expected U.S. Grain Sales

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — Despite a widespread belief in U.S. commodities markets that a foreign buying spree is brewing, because of the dollar's difficulties and the big harvest, the spree has not happened yet.

One reason is the lack of facilities in Japan and elsewhere abroad to store more than normal needs. Also, the world seems headed this year toward record harvests in most key producing nations, so the need to buy is less compelling, analysts say.

Another reason foreigners have not been rushing to snap up the bargains yet is that they do not think the dollar has hit bottom in currency markets, some analysts suggest.

And trade barriers sometimes preclude additional sales, despite attractive prices. The Common Market countries set a levy on imported grain, which keeps prices inside fairly constant, notes Klaus May, a New York executive of Alfred C. Toepfer Inc., a trading concern based in Hamburg.

Soybeans and soybean products are exempt from these levies, however, so European buying would be concentrated on them as their prices fall, says Mr. May. With a looming world grain harvest of perhaps 1.38 billion metric tons, and with enough oilseeds to make 81.9 million metric tons of high-protein animal feed, or 4 percent more feedstuffs than in 1977, "there seems to be no urgent reason to buy more than our immediate needs," he adds.

Frederic Suris, one of the Agriculture Department's China specialists, says the department expects China, which has ordered 2.5 million tons of U.S. wheat since April, will buy another 1.5 million tons "some place." Just where "depends on whether they need it before Australia's crop is in (February).

ary), or perhaps bow U.S. currency does against Canadian or Australian money" he says.

The Soviet Union still has to buy three million tons each of wheat and corn for 1979, the minimum called for in a five-year agreement it signed with the U.S. in 1975. The purchases could be greater, they were this year, given the Soviet Union's expanding livestock production and possible weather damage to its own bumper crop.

So far, the Soviet has bought 565,000 tons of corn and 100,000 tons of wheat, a little less than trade sources had expected them to have bought by now. Soviet buyers recently resumed dicker with suppliers after a quiet period, according to trade rumors.

Richard Bell, a former assistant secretary of agriculture and now president of RiceLand Foods, an Arkansas marketing cooperative, says Soviet buying next year could match or even exceed this year's 15 million tons "if prices and the diplomatic atmosphere are right."

He estimates the Soviet Union may buy about 10 million tons of corn, three to four million tons of wheat and between one and 1.5 million tons of soybeans from the United States.

World Output Seen Rising

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — World grain and rice output in 1978-79 is expected to gain about 4 percent from last year, the Agriculture Department forecast over the weekend.

The report was based largely on world grain production and use figures released last month by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the department.

"The rise in world grain output is likely to be larger than world utilization, so that some buildup in world grain stocks is anticipated," the report said.

Producers Near Pact on Wheat

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (Reuters) — Talks among the world's four largest wheat-producing nations have reached a general agreement on most issues that could lead to a new international wheat pact, U.S. Agriculture Department officials said today.

Spokesmen said no major disagreements have surfaced so far in the proposals for a draft text for a new agreement to be drawn up by Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States.

A new wheat pact would stabilize world prices through building up a reserve in times of depressed prices and releasing stocks when prices exceed a certain level.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions			
Britain	Fisons	1978	1977
First Half			
Revenue	165.30	138.25	
Profits	11.95	8.51	
Per Share	0.257	0.209	
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)			
U.S.	Detroit Edison	1978	1977
12 months Aug. 31			
Revenue	1,530	1,420	
Profits	101.70	109.39	
Per Share	1.73	2.02	
General Mills			
1st Quarter			
Revenue	906.60	764.20	
Profits	43.20	37.50	
Per Share	0.86	0.75	
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)			

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Corporation Limited
and
Deputy Chairman of the Board
of S.F.E. Bank and Trust
(BAHAMAS) Limited
50 Shirley Street
Nassau, Bahamas

سید احمد علی

(Continued on Page 12)

lead

Midday Indicated Prices

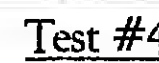
[illegible]

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 25, 1978

Old Court
DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST
Prices on September 21st, 1978
J.S. \$28.64 Bids; U.S. \$30.46 Offer.
Next dealing date October 6th, 1978
N.J. ROTHSCHILD ASSET
MANAGEMENT (C.L.) LTD.
P.O. Box 58, Gormsey C.I.
Tel.: Gormsey 26741. Telex: 41507.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 25

12 Month				12 Month				12 Month				12 Month			
High Low Div. in % Ytd. P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close				High Low Div. in % Ytd. P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close				High Low Div. in % Ytd. P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close				High Low Div. in % Ytd. P/E 100s. High Low Prev. Close			
A-A-A															
714	64	AAR	.40	27.10	7	14%	14%	64	55	AVC	30	4.3	7	14	53%
13	13	AAV	.32	32.10	10	5%	5%	64	55	AVC	30	4.3	7	14	53%
13	13	APS	.32	32.10	10	5%	5%	64	55	AVC	30	4.3	7	14	53%
714	64	APV	.40	27.10	7	14%	14%	64	55	AVC	30	4.3	7	14	53%
2	2	AT	.1	2	2	2	2	2	2	AT	.1	2	2	2	2
174	164	AVX	.40	40	40	24%	24%	174	164	AVX	.40	40	40	24%	24%
714	64	AVZ	.40	27.10	7	14%	14%	64	55	AVC	30	4.3	7	14	53%
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13	13	AVZ	.32	32.10	10	5%	5%</								

Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

Jan	55.90	56.60	55.82	56.02	— .23	Jun	91.51	91.62	91.50
Feb	56.65	57.25	56.37	56.47	— .15	Sep	91.46	91.58	91.43
Aug.	57.65	58.30	57.40	57.60	— .02	Dec	91.43	91.57	91.38

[illegible]

43	45	InfrEnr	5½	6½	PeerMI	9%	10½	WmMc
35	37	InfrdGa	14%	15%	PengEnt	16½	17%	WoodLo
39½	40	InBkWh	8%	9%	PeterHH	17%	18½	WWEne

48.70	50.00	48.35	49.90	+1.10	September 25, 1978	ConPac	54 1/4	55 1/4	TwoSoUI	26 1/4	27 1/4	PetrolII	42 1/2	43 1/2	WrightW	7 1/4	7 1/4
48.60	50.30	48.60	50.20	+1.00		Crawfd	30	31 1/2	JamWPr	12 1/2	13	Peltibon	20 1/4	21 1/4	71onUta	23	24
45.60	47.22	45.60	47.17	+1.17	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg								

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cent in May from April and a rise of 1.3 percent in April from March.

15A

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

(An international call means business.)

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12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
Low	High	Div. in % Yld.	P/E	100s.	Low	High	Div. in % Yld.	P/E	100s.	Low	High	Div. in % Yld.	P/E	100s.
27%	22%	10%	12%	10%	27%	22%	10%	12%	10%	27%	22%	10%	12%	10%
28%	23%	11%	13%	11%	28%	23%	11%	13%	11%	28%	23%	11%	13%	11%
29%	24%	12%	14%	12%	29%	24%	12%	14%	12%	29%	24%	12%	14%	12%
30%	25%	13%	15%	13%	30%	25%	13%	15%	13%	30%	25%	13%	15%	13%
31%	26%	14%	16%	14%	31%	26%	14%	16%	14%	31%	26%	14%	16%	14%
32%	27%	15%	17%	15%	32%	27%	15%	17%	15%	32%	27%	15%	17%	15%
33%	28%	16%	18%	16%	33%	28%	16%	18%	16%	33%	28%	16%	18%	16%
34%	29%	17%	19%	17%	34%	29%	17%	19%	17%	34%	29%	17%	19%	17%
35%	30%	18%	20%	18%	35%	30%	18%	20%	18%	35%	30%	18%	20%	18%
36%	31%	19%	21%	19%	36%	31%	19%	21%	19%	36%	31%	19%	21%	19%
37%	32%	20%	22%	20%	37%	32%	20%	22%	20%	37%	32%	20%	22%	20%
38%	33%	21%	23%	21%	38%	33%	21%	23%	21%	38%	33%	21%	23%	21%
39%	34%	22%	24%	22%	39%	34%	22%	24%	22%	39%	34%	22%	24%	22%
40%	35%	23%	25%	23%	40%	35%	23%	25%	23%	40%	35%	23%	25%	23%
41%	36%	24%	26%	24%	41%	36%	24%	26%	24%	41%	36%	24%	26%	24%
42%	37%	25%	27%	25%	42%	37%	25%	27%	25%	42%	37%	25%	27%	25%
43%	38%	26%	28%	26%	43%	38%	26%	28%	26%	43%	38%	26%	28%	26%
44%	39%	27%	29%	27%	44%	39%	27%	29%	27%	44%	39%	27%	29%	27%
45%	40%	28%	30%	28%	45%	40%	28%	30%	28%	45%	40%	28%	30%	28%
46%	41%	29%	31%	29%	46%	41%	29%	31%	29%	46%	41%	29%	31%	29%
47%	42%	30%	32%	30%	47%	42%	30%	32%	30%	47%	42%	30%	32%	30%
48%	43%	31%	33%	31%	48%	43%	31%	33%	31%	48%	43%	31%	33%	31%
49%	44%	32%	34%	32%	49%	44%	32%	34%	32%	49%	44%	32%	34%	32%
50%	45%	33%	35%	33%	50%	45%	33%	35%	33%	50%	45%	33%	35%	33%
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61%	56%	44%	46%	44%	61%	56%	44%	46%	44%	61%	56%	44%	46%	44%
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64%	59%	47%	49%	47%	64%	59%	47%	49%	47%	64%	59%	47%	49%	47%
65%	60%	48%	50%	48%	65%	60%	48%	50%	48%	65%	60%	48%	50%	48%
66%	61%	49%	51%	49%	66%	61%	49%	51%	49%	66%	61%	49%	51%	49%
67%	62%	50%	52%	50%	67%	62%	50%	52%	50%	67%	62%	50%	52%	50%
68%	63%	51%	53%	51%	68%	63%	51%	53%	51%	68%	63%	51%	53%	51%
69%	64%	52%	54%	52%	69%	64%	52%	54%	52%	69%	64%	52%	54%	52%
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72%	67%	55%	57%	55%	72%	67%	55%	57%	55%	72%	67%	55%	57%	55%
73%	68%	56%	58%	56%	73%	68%	56%	58%	56%	73%	68%	56%	58%	56%
74%	69%	57%	59%	57%	74%	69%	57%	59%	57%	74%	69%	57%	59%	57%
75%	70%	58%	60%	58%	75%	70%	58%	60%	58%	75%	70%	58%	60%	58%
76%	71%	59%	61%	59%	76%	71%	59%	61%	59%	76%	71%	59%	61%	59%
77%	72%	60%	62%	60%	77%	72%	60%	62%	60%	77%	72%	60%	62%	60%
78%	73%	61%	63%	61%	78%	73%	61%	63%	61%	78%	73%	61%	63%	61%
79%	74%	62%	64%	62%	79%	74%	62%	64%	62%	79%	74%	62%	64%	62%
80%	75%	63%	65%	63%	80%	75%	63%	65%	63%	80%	75%	63%	65%	63%
81%	76%	64%	66%	64%	81%	76%	64%	66%	64%	81%	76%	64%	66%	64%
82%	77%	65%	67%	65%	82%	77%	65%	67%	65%	82%	77%	65%	67%	65%
83%	78%	66%	68%	66%	83%	78%	66%	68%	66%	83%	78%	66%	68%	66%
84%	79%	67%	69%	67%	84%	79%	67%	69%	67%	84%	79%	67%	69%	67%
85%	80%	68%	70%	68%	85%	80%	68%	70%	68%	85%	80%	68%	70%	68%
86%	81%	69%	71%	69%	86%	81%	69%	71%	69%	86%	81%	69%	71%	69%
87%	82%	70%	72%	70%	87%	82%	70%	72%	70%	87%	82%	70%	72%	70%
88%	83%	71%	73%	71%	88%	83%	71%	73%	71%	88%	83%	71%	73%	71%
89%	84%	72%	74%	72%	89%	84%	72%	74%	72%	89%	84%	72%	74%	72%
90%	85%	73%	75%	73%	90%	85%	73%	75%	73%	90%	85%	73%	75%	73%
91%	86%	74%	76%	74%	91%	86%	74%	76%	74%	91%	86%	74%	76%	74%
92%	87%	75%	77%	75%	92%	87%	75%	77%	75%	92%	87%	75%	77%	75%
93%	88%	76%	78%	76%	93%	88%	76%	78%	76%	93%	88%	76%	78%	76%
94%	89%	77%	79%	77%	94%	89%	77%	79%	77%	94%	89%	77%	79%	77%
95%	90%	78%	80%	78%	95%	90%	78%	80%	78%	95%	90%	78%	80%	78%
96%	91%	79%	81%	79%	96%	91%	79%	81%	79%	96%	91%	79%	81%	79%
97%	92%	80%	82%	80%	97%	92%	80%	82%	80%	97%	92%	80%	82%	80%
98%	93%	81%	83%	81%	98%	93%	81%	83%	81%	98%	93%	81%	83%	81%
99%	94%	82%	84%	82%	99%	94%	82%	84%	82%	99%	94%	82%	84%	82%
100%	95%	83%	85%	83%	100%	95%	83%	85%	83%	100%	95%	83%	85%	83%

These figures are unofficial

unless heavily footed. *New Yearly high.

Underlined figures indicate rates of dividends in the foregoing

table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or

semi-annual declaration. Stock or extra dividends or amounts

not distributed or reported are identified in the following

footnotes.

—Also extra or extras. —B=Annual rate plus stock dividend.

—L=Quarterly dividend. —D=Declared or paid in preceding

months. —D=Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up.

—D=Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up.

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Dodgers Down Padres, Clinch Championship

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP) — Steve Garvey drove in three runs with a double and two singles and Bob Welch pitched a five-hitter as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the San Diego Padres yesterday, 4-0, to clinch their second straight National League West championship.

Garvey, six hits shy of his fourth 200-hit season in five years, singled home the Dodgers' first run in the third inning and singled in two in the fourth.

Bill North singled home the other Dodger run in the fourth off Padres pitcher Bob Ojeda. Welch struck out six and walked two. He allowed San Diego only one hit through the final five innings.

Yesterday's attendance of 50,018 gave Los Angeles a season total of 3,478,455, improving its major league attendance record of last year by nearly 400,000. It was the last home game for the Dodgers.

Giants 7-6, Astros 0-4

In San Francisco, pinch hitter Bill Madlock doubled home two runs in the seventh to give San Francisco a 6-4 victory and a sweep of its doubleheader with Houston. San Francisco won the opener, 7-0, as Vida Blue pitched an eight-hitter for his 18th victory and Darrell Evans, Heiry Cruz and Jack Clark hit home runs.

Cubs 5, Cardinals 4

In St. Louis, Mike Vail and Larry Bittner hit run-scoring singles in the ninth to give Chicago a 5-4 triumph over St. Louis. The hits by Vail and Bittner capped a Chicago uprising against St. Louis after the Cardinals had gone ahead an in-

ning earlier on Garry Templeton's RBI triple.

Phillies 8, Mets 2

In New York, Tim Lincecum hit his first home run of the season to back the strong pitching of Steve Carlton as Philadelphia defeated New York, 8-2, for its fourth straight victory. Philadelphia stretched its lead over Pittsburgh in the National League East to four games and lowered its magic number for clinching the division title to five.

Reds 2, Braves 1

In Atlanta, Tom Hume pitched a three-hitter and George Foster scored both runs as Cincinnati beat Atlanta and pitcher Jim Bouton, 2-1. Cincinnati scored in the second, when Junior Kennedy singled in Foster, who had singled and moved to second on a grounder by Dan Driessen.

Expos 4, Pirates 0

In Montreal, rookie Scott Sanderson pitched a three-hitter and Ellis Valentine drove in two runs with a fielder's-choice grounder and a double to lead Montreal to a 4-0 victory over Pittsburgh. Sanderson, called up from the minors in August, brought his record to 4-2 as he walked one and struck out nine.

Yankees 4, Indians 0

In Cleveland, Ron Guidry pitched a two-hitter for his ninth shutout of the year, a club record, in leading New York to a 4-0 victory over Cleveland. The victory, coupled with Boston's triumph over Toronto, kept New York one game ahead in the Eastern Division. New York plays its final six games at home, as does Boston.

Red Sox 7, Blue Jays 6

In Toronto, a crazy bounce off the tip of the artificial surface on Butch Hobson's two-out grounder to third enabled Jim Rice to score the winning run as Boston defeated Toronto, 7-6. The ball struck third baseman Roy Howell in the throat and his hurried throw sailed off the glove of first baseman Doug Ault.

Tigers 4, Orioles 2

In Baltimore, Aurelio Rodriguez and Alan Trammell singled to drive in ninth-inning runs and help Detroit defeat Baltimore, 4-2. The loss eliminated Baltimore from the pennant race.

Brewers 5, A's 2

In Milwaukee, Mike Caldwell recorded his 21st victory and Robin Yount and Jim Wohlford drove in two runs apiece as Milwaukee beat Oakland, 5-2.

Angels 7, White Sox 3

In Chicago, Don Baylor's tie-breaking home run capped off a five-run rally in the sixth and helped California past Chicago, 7-3. Baylor's 33rd home run broke a 2-2 tie and California added four runs in five innings. Brian Downing and Bobby Grich each drove in a run and Rick Miller batted in two.

Twins 6, Royals 4

In Bloomington, Minn., Dan Ford's sixth-inning home run snapped a tie and helped Minnesota to a 6-4 victory over Kansas City. The loss, coupled with California's victory over Chicago, left Kansas City's magic number at two for clinching the Western Division crown.

Rangers 5-4, Mariners 3-3

In Arlington, Texas, Juan Beniquez scored twice and tripled home a run, helping Texas to a 5-4 victory over Seattle. Beniquez and a sweep of their doubleheader. Texas won the opener, 5-3, as Steve Carter pitched six innings of one-hit ball and Al Oliver knocked in three runs.

First Games

Seattle (L) 7-10 at Pittsburgh (C) 1-0
Montreal (L) 7-10 at Philadelphia (L) 3-4
St. Louis (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5
Cleveland (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5

Second Games

Seattle (L) 7-10 at Pittsburgh (C) 1-0
Montreal (L) 7-10 at Philadelphia (L) 3-4
St. Louis (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5
Cleveland (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5

First Games

Seattle (L) 7-10 at Pittsburgh (C) 1-0
Montreal (L) 7-10 at Philadelphia (L) 3-4
St. Louis (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5
Cleveland (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5

Second Games

Seattle (L) 7-10 at Pittsburgh (C) 1-0
Montreal (L) 7-10 at Philadelphia (L) 3-4
St. Louis (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5
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First Games

Seattle (L) 7-10 at Pittsburgh (C) 1-0
Montreal (L) 7-10 at Philadelphia (L) 3-4
St. Louis (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5
Cleveland (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5

Second Games

Seattle (L) 7-10 at Pittsburgh (C) 1-0
Montreal (L) 7-10 at Philadelphia (L) 3-4
St. Louis (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5
Cleveland (L) 7-10 at New York (L) 4-5



Steve Ovett finishes far ahead of the field in the mile race in Tokyo, with Francis Gonzalez of France second.

Ovett Easily Wins Mile but Misses Record

TOKYO, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Steve Ovett, Britain's 1,500-meter world Cup and European champion, won the "Golden Mile" by nearly two seconds here today, but failed in an expected bid to break the world record.

He posted a winning time of 3 minutes 55.5 seconds, well outside the world mark of 3:49.4 set by John Walker three years ago. Francis Gonzalez of France was second in 3:57.3 ahead of Graham Williamson of Britain, who clocked 3:59.2.

Henry Rono, Kenya's world

record holder for the 3,000, 5,000 and 10,000 meters and 3,000-meter steeplechase, led through the first two laps, but then dropped out with a stomach upset.

Rono took the field through the first lap in 58 seconds, but the pace dropped for the second lap, which

was reached in 1:57. Rod Dixon of New Zealand then hit the front and the time at the bell was 2:56, ruling out the possibility of any record.

It was now a matter of who finished strongest and Ovett put the result beyond doubt with a burst over the final 200 meters, coasting down the straight with his customary wave to the 20,000 spectators in Tokyo's Olympic Stadium.

Thomas Wessinghage of West

Germany, the European record holder with a time of 3:52.5, was over in contention and placed sixth in 4:02.8 behind Steve Scott of the United States (4:01) and Takashi Ishii (4:01.5) of Japan.

The race was the feature event in an eight-nation field and track meet, Japan's biggest track meet since the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

Grief in Minnesota

In Minneapolis, Robert Newhouse expressed their grief. "I'm shocked, I'm sorry, I'm angry, I'm sick," Minnesota's manager, Gene March, said. "People don't realize the strong feelings of admiration and respect that develop on a ballclub. I thought the world of that man."

Calvin Griffith, owner of the Twins, said that he was "shocked and saddened."

Former teammate Rod Carew said: "I just can't believe it. It's such a waste for something like this to happen. He was liked by everybody on the club. I know his wife real well and all of us share in her grief. Lyman got along with most everybody."

Larry Hise, former Minnesota player who signed as a free agent with the Milwaukee Brewers after last season, was a close friend of Bostock. Red-eyed and his voice cracking, Hise removed himself from the Brewers' lineup yesterday.

"Lyman's wife called up last night, but she couldn't really tell us anything," Hise said. "He was the best friend I had in this game. I'm sorry, I really can't say anything."

Hise took batting and infield practice before the Brewers' home finale against the Oakland A's, then showered and left Milwaukee County Stadium shortly after noon.

"Larry feels terrible," the Brewers' manager, George Bamberger, said. "He and Bostock were like brothers. We gave him permission when he came to the park to do whatever he thought he had to do. He wanted to play, but Curt (trainer Curt Ryer) called me from the bullpen and said Larry just didn't think he could make it."

Spurs Sign Gervin

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 25 (UPI) — George Gervin, the National Basketball Association's leading scorer last season, has signed a multi-year contract with the San Antonio Spurs. Gervin, 26, was named to the all-star team and averaged 27.2 points a game last season.

The Los Angeles City Council is expected to vote on the proposed contracts in the next two weeks, Kane said.

Thirty days after the contract between the IOC and Los Angeles is signed, Kane expects the second agreement to be executed by the city, the USOC and the organizing committee for the Games.

The last time the Olympics were held in the United States was in 1932. Los Angeles was host.

CFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Oakland	8	2	0	274	148
Montreal	4	5	0	288	190
Hamilton	2	7	1	168	297
Toronto	2	7	0	156	282

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Edmonton	8	1	2	322	185
Winnipeg	7	4	0	272	229
Calgary	4	2	3	222	228
British Columbia	4	2	3	220	241
Saskatchewan	2	9	0	217	324

Setback's Game
Hamilton 17, Montreal 6

Stadium's Game
Ottawa 23, Saskatchewan 10
Winnipeg 23, British Columbia 25
Calgary 26, Edmonton 28

On Late Touchdown

Patriots Defeat Raiders, 21-14

From Wire Dispatches

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 25 — Sam Cunningham dived over from one yard out with 16 seconds remaining last night to give the New England Patriots a 21-14 triumph over the Oakland Raiders in a National Football League game here.

Cunningham's score was set up by Mike Haynes' interception of a Ken Stabler pass. That got the Patriots started on the Oakland 34-yard line with 1:13 left to play.

The big play of the drive was a 28-yard bootleg sweep by quarterback Steve Grogan, which put the ball on the Raiders' three. It took Cunningham two smashes to take it over.

New England threatened to score two minutes earlier when it had a first down on the Oakland five, but Willie Brown intercepted a pass that bounced off Don Hasselbeck. However, the Patriots turned it right around when Haynes picked off Stabler's pass at the New England 45 and returned it 21 yards to set up the winning drive.

New England trailed 14-0 in the first quarter with Stabler passing 13 yards for a touchdown to Dave Casper and Art Whittington running four yards for another.

New England, unable to move beyond the Raiders' 42 in its first five offensive series, scored with 1:31 left in the half on a 25-yard pass from Grogan to Russ Francis. The Patriots' drive of 80 yards came after the Raiders failed to capitalize on a first and goal from the nine.

Cowboys 21, Cardinals 12

At Dallas, fullback Robert Newhouse scored two fourth-quarter touchdowns as the Dallas Cowboys subdued the winless St. Louis Cardinals, 21-12.

The Cardinals took a surprising 10-0 early lead as Dallas, now 3-1, fumbled away its first two possessions and the Cardinals struck for a touchdown on Jim Hart's nine-yard scoring pass to Mel Gray.

Jim Bakken's 23-yard field goal made it 10-0 before Tony Dorsett ran seven yards for a touchdown just before halftime.

Jim Thaxton blocked a Danny White punt for a safety in the third quarter and the Cardinals were in control, 12-7, until Randy Hughes blocked a 37-yard St. Louis field goal attempt.

Dallas went 73 yards in nine plays with Dorsett picking up 25 and 23 yards before Newhouse punt Dallas ahead, 14-12, on his two-yard scoring run. He scored the final touchdown on a pass from Roger Staubach.

Dorsett rushed 21 times for 154 yards, which was his second best day as a Cowboy. His high is 206 yards.

Seahawks 28, Lions 16

At Seattle, Jim Zorn threw three touchdown passes in the fourth period to boost the Seattle Seahawks to a 28-16 victory over the Detroit Lions.

Zorn, sacked five times in the first three quarters, hit Steve Largent with a 40-yard touchdown pass with 12:34 left in the final period to cut Detroit's lead to 16-14.

On the ensuing second kickoff, Seattle's Doug Mowbray recovered on the Seattle 47. Zorn found Ron Howard in the corner of the end zone nine plays later.

Zorn, who finished with 12 completions in 17 attempts for 189 yards, hit Sam McCullum with a 12-yard scoring pass that wrapped up the game with 2:30 to play.

The Lions had taken a 16-7 lead with 38 seconds left in the third quarter on Dexter Bussey's 29-yard scoring run. Seattle led, 7-6, at halftime. Zorn's 5-yard touchdown run, Detroit's other points came on field goals of 44, 35 and 29 yards by Benny Ricardo.

Packers 24, Chargers 3

At San Diego, Walter Landers ran 15 yards with a blocked punt for a touchdown and Willie Buchanan raced 77 yards with an interception for another score as the Green Bay Packers upset the San Diego Chargers, 24-3.

It was 102 degrees on the field at San Diego Stadium and the heat seemed to affect both teams. Buchanan intercepted four passes and the Packers benefited from 11 turnovers in raising their record to 3-1.

The Chargers' defense sacked Green Bay quarterback David Whitehurst 10 times to set a team record but it wasn't enough to prevent them from losing their third game in four outings.

The teams broke a 17-year-old NFL record for quarterback sacks with 18. The previous record was set Nov. 23, 1961, in a game between the Buffalo Bills and the New York Titans.

The Chargers' only score came after backup quarterback James Harris, who started in place of the injured Dan Fouts, marched San Diego from its 38-yard line to the Green Bay 25, where the drive stalled and Rolf Benirschke kicked a 43-yard field goal.

Buccaners 14, Falcons 9

At Tampa, Fla., rookie quarterback Doug Williams threw a 15-yard pass to reserve tight end Jim Odravovich for a fourth-quarter touchdown that gave the Tampa Bay Buccaneers a 14-9 victory over the Atlanta Falcons.

Obrovovich, a four-year pro acquired from San Francisco this season, was wide open in the end zone with 8:01 left in the game.

Atlanta had taken a 9-7 lead in the third quarter on Steve Bartkowski's 6-yard touchdown pass to rookie Alfred Jackson. That play

Prothro Out, Coryell In At San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 25 (AP)

Tommy Prothro resigned today as head coach of the San Diego Chargers and was immediately replaced by Don Coryell, the former St. Louis Cardinals coach.

Prothro, 58, was in his fifth year as head coach of the National Football League team, which was 1-3 this fall.

Coryell, 53, was fired as the Cardinals' coach following last season when the team lost its final four games to finish 7-7. Coryell coached the Cardinals for five years and previously was head coach at San Diego State College.

was set up by a fumble by Buc half back Ricky Bell at the Tampa 24.

The game's other two scores both came on defensive plays — a safety on a blocked punt that rolled out of the end zone to give Atlanta a 2-1 lead, and a blocked field goal attempt that Mike Washington carried 79 yards for a 7-2 first-quarter Buc's lead.

Bartkowski, getting his first start of the season over June Jones' 111 hit 12 of 24 passes for 81 yards, but threw three interceptions. Williams hit 6 of 23 for 74 yards and had none picked off.

A lightning storm delayed the game's start for 10 minutes and in intermittent downpours drenched the players and fans and left a swampy field.

Giants 27, 49ers 10

At East Rutherford, N.J., Bobby Hammond and Billy Taylor led the New York Giants' rushing attack and Larry Csonka became the sixth man in National Football League history to rush for more than 7,000 career yards as the Giants defeated the San Francisco 49ers, 27-10.

Csonka, playing in his 10th NFL season, hit 7,000 on a 1-yard plunge in the first period, three plays before he went into the end zone for New York's second touchdown of the opening quarter. Earlier, Ray Rhodes' interception — the first of four by the Giants' secondary against 49er quarterback Steve Bartz — set up the first New York score, a 29-yard pass from Jox Fiskarick to tight end Al Dixon.

Hammond's 45-yard punt return gave the Giants the ball at the New York 40 on their next possession. Hammond went 27 yards on second down, setting the stage for Csonka. The fullback's next target on the rushing list is Leroy Kelly who gained 7,274 for Cleveland and ranks fifth. Jim Brown's 12,312 leads all rushers, followed by O.J. Simpson, who had 10,183 going into the season. Jim Taylor (8,597) Joe Perry (8,378), Kelly and Csonka.

The Giants' defense held Simpson to 88 yards in 20 carries.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Atlanta	2	2	0	200	98
New England	2	2	0	200	98
NY Jets	1	3	0	150	24
Baltimore	1	3	0	250	51
Buffalo	1	3	0	280	85

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Central Pittsburgh	4	0	0	1,000	92
Cleveland	3	1	0	750	70
Houston	2	2	0	500	40
Cincinnati	0	4	0	200	54

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
West Denver	3	1	0	750	72
Dallas	2	2	0	500	40
Seattle	2	2	0	500	40
Kansas City	1	3	0	250	48
San Diego	1	3	0	250	48

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
East Washington	4	0	0	1,000	182
Dallas	3	1	0	750	107
N.Y. Jets	2	2	0	500	40
Philadelphia	2	2	0	500	40
St. Louis	0	4	0	200	38

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Central Chicago	3	0	0	1,000	52
Green Bay	3	1	0	750	68
Tampa Bay	2	2	0	500	40
Minnesota	1	3	0	250	52
Detroit	1	3	0	250	52

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
West Los Angeles	4	0	0	1,000	43
New Orleans	2	2	0	500	40
Atlanta	1	3	0	250	48
San Francisco	0	4	0	200	48

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Seattle 24, Baltimore 17					
Pittsburgh 13, Cleveland 9, OT					
Philadelphia 17, Miami 3					
New Orleans 28, Cincinnati 18					
Washington 23, New York Jets 2					
Los Angeles 16, Houston 8					
Denver 23, Kansas City 17, OT					
Seattle 17, Oakland 14					

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Seattle 24, Baltimore 17					
Pittsburgh 13, Cleveland 9, OT					
Philadelphia 17, Miami 3					
New Orleans 28, Cincinnati 18					
Washington 23, New York Jets 2					
Los Angeles 16, Houston 8					
Denver 23, Kansas City 17, OT					
Seattle 17, Oakland 14					

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Seattle 24, Baltimore 17					
Pittsburgh 13, Cleveland 9, OT					
Philadelphia 17, Miami 3					
New Orleans 28, Cincinnati 18					
Washington 23, New York Jets 2					
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Seattle 17, Oakland 14					

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Seattle 24, Baltimore 17					
Pittsburgh 13, Cleveland 9, OT					
Philadelphia 17, Miami 3					
New Orleans 28, Cincinnati 18					
Washington 23, New York Jets 2					
Los Angeles 16, Houston 8					
Denver 23, Kansas City 17, OT					
Seattle 17, Oakland 14					

y's Game
 ssolo at Chicago

. Volleyball Loss
 ME Sept. 25 (A.P.)

Art Buchwald

The Latest News

NEW YORK — The New York City newspaper strike is starting to take its toll on the Big Apple. You can see it in people's blank expressions and hear it in their desperate voices.

When someone hears you're from out of town, the first question he or she asks is, "What's going on?"

"Nixon resigned and is no longer president," I told one poor soul.

"No?" he said, "and he seemed to be doing so well with China."

Howard Hughes passed away, in his sleep.



"It's hard to believe," my friend said. "He seemed like such a young vital person."

"Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton split up."

"Now that's one I didn't hear. How are Sonny and Cher doing?"

"They split too."

"What are people reading these days?"

"Books about jogging."

"What happened to 'Gone With the Wind'?"

"It's off the best-seller lists and so is 'Forever Amber'."

"I guess that means they'll be coming out in paperback," he said.

"Tell me, how are the Brooklyn Dodgers doing?"

"You didn't hear? They've moved to Los Angeles."

"No wonder I can't get their games on radio. Is Ted Williams still playing for the Red Sox?"

"No, he retired. So did Joe DiMaggio."

Hong Kong Ferry To Serve Canton

HONG KONG, Sept. 25 (UPI) — China will open its door to a regular hydrofoil service when two 35-mph vessels begin shuttling between Hong Kong and Canton three times a day in mid-November, the newspaper Ta Kung Pao has reported.

The report coincided with a Hong Kong announcement that Gov. Murray MacLehose has accepted an invitation to attend China's national day celebration Oct. 1. It was the first Chinese invitation to a colonial chief executive since 1949.

"I'll be damned — the two best hitters in the American League."

"But the Yankees are doing well."

"Why shouldn't they with Yogi Berra as their manager?"

"He's not their manager any more. Lots of things have happened since the newspapers went on strike. We have a new pope."

"Poor Pope John."

"There was another pope since John. He was Pope Paul."

"Boy, you really got out of touch in this city. Did John Glenn ever get to the moon?"

"No, but three other guys did. John Glenn is now a senator from Ohio."

"I guess I have a lot of catching up to do," he said. "How's Jimmy Hoffa?"

"I didn't have the heart to tell him."

"Not everyone in New York is without a newspaper. Many desperate souls are buying out-of-town papers from as far away as Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and Boston. You would think this would fill the news gap, but these people are more confused than those who have no papers at all."

One lady who gets the Philadelphia Bulletin every day said to me, "If someone doesn't fill these potholes on 63rd Street, I'm going to march down to City Hall and give Mayor Rizzo a piece of my mind."

"Rizzo isn't your mayor," I told her. "Koch is."

"Don't kid me," she replied. "I read the papers every day."

Another pal who gets the Boston Globe every morning said, "If we don't get some tax relief in this city soon I'm going to write to my senator, Teddy Kennedy, and tell him he better not ask for my vote in 1982."

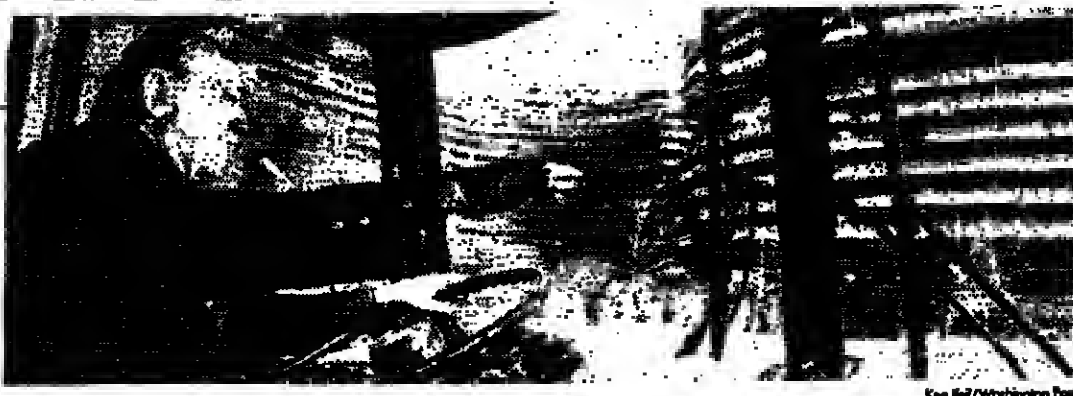
Teddy's not your senator," I told him. "Javits and Moynihan represent New York."

Then how come you never shut about them?" he wanted to know.

A sports fanatic who has been reading the Washington Post for more than a month has suddenly become a Redskins football fan.

"Don't you feel disloyal to the New York Giants team?" I asked him.

"Why should I when they moved to San Francisco?"



Vinnard Paris points out Watergate apartments and offices to bus passengers.

Washington Fights Its 'Image' Problem

By James Lardner

WASHINGTON (WP) — Washington, D.C., according to an Italian guidebook, "è in effetti una città molto pulita dove l'industria principale è incontestabilmente l'amministrazione. Le larghe avenute, le cassette basse, fanno di Washington un posto gradevole da visitare, ma nondimeno sconsigliato per i viaggiatori, poiché Washington è diventata la capitale più pericolosa del mondo. Non dimenticatelo!"

Washington is, in other words, "a very clean city where the major industry is indisputably government. The wide avenues and low houses make Washington an agreeable place to visit, but it is not advised to live there because Washington has become the most dangerous capital in the world. Don't forget it!"

Many Washingtonians have forgotten. It has been 10 years, after all, since Richard Nixon, running for president, derided Washington as "one of the crime capitals of the nation" and suggested that "D.C." could stand for "Disorder and Crime."

Crime statistics have dropped dramatically since then, and there is widespread agreement that the city has blossomed with the opening of the Kennedy Center and the National Gallery's east building, the "back to the city" movement of young professionals, and the steady proliferation of stores and restaurants.

But, says former city police chief Maurice Cullinan, "our image has been harder to defeat than the crime problem itself. We (the police department) still get letters in here that say, 'I'd like to bring my children to Washington. Are you sure it's safe?' Postmarked Detroit, Michigan."

In 1977, Washington had a crime rate of 7,220 offenses per 100,000 residents compared to Detroit's 9,401 per 100,000 residents, according to FBI figures.

Washington-area business leaders generally believe there are more tourists here this year than last, although "it's a very difficult thing to measure," says Austin Kenney of the Washington Area Convention and Visitors Association. "You don't have to show a passport or go through a turnstile."

"I wouldn't say it's a whole lot to write home to mother about," cautions Leonard Hickman of the Hotel Association of Washington. Still, he acknowledges, hotel occupancy rates for the first seven months of 1978 were about 5 percent better than the comparable figures for 1977.

But in spite of the feeling that tourism may be on the rise, the people who are paid to worry about it are, in fact, somewhat worried.

"This is an extremely complete city now," says Kenney. "There's very little missing. But how do you get that across?"

Tourists have a "limited image" of the city, says John Fondersmith of the D.C. city planning office. When they think of Washington they think of "the museums and the cherry blossoms and the Capitol and the White House. . . . People somehow don't know that the other Washington is there."

One result of that ignorance, Fondersmith fears, is that "people

may come here and wind up staying a shorter time than they intended. . . . People feel, well, I've seen Washington and now I'll go somewhere else and live it up."

A series of interviews with tourists outside the White House and the National Air and Space Museum appeared to support Fondersmith's thesis. While many visitors thoroughly enjoyed the rigors of museum and monument hopping, young adults and teenagers tended to be critical.

Most of the people, they're interested in nothing so serious," complained Charlotte Yu of Taiwan as she emerged from the official White House tour.

Arthur and Paula Shaw of London said that they liked what they had seen of Washington so far — the Mall, the Washington Monument and parts of the Smithsonian complex — but they were afraid to venture far at night from their downtown hotel because of Washington's reputation as an unsafe city.

Whatever the problems, tourism is obviously big business in Washington.

An estimated 4.5 million overnight visitors stay in the area's 35,000 hotel and motel rooms every year, according to the Convention and Visitors Association. At least that number of visitors stay with friends and relatives.

Altogether, visitors spend nearly \$1 billion here annually, accounting for perhaps \$40 million in local tax revenues, the association calculates (\$30 million to the D.C. government and \$10 million divided between Virginia and Maryland). About 45,000 area residents are directly employed in the tourism and visitor-service industry.

But there is no clear evidence of long-term growth. In the mid-1960s, for example, nearly 2 million people a year (residents as well as tourists) visited the Washington Monument. Last year, only 1,218,948 people did, and the 1978 figures show only a slight increase.

For many individuals, and individual ventures, tourism in the nation's capital has proved to be no guarantee of financial prosperity.

Some firms have never recovered fully from the 1968 riots. American Sightseeing Tours, a small downtown tour company, has seen steady business improvement in the last few years, according to company president Vinnard Paris. But American's overall business volume is still barely 60 percent of what it was before 1968.

Nor was the Bicentennial a happy anniversary for all concerned. The Wilson Boat Line invested \$2.5 million in three sleek catamarans designed to accommodate the expected hordes of tourists, and wound up in bankruptcy when the hordes did not come.

Perhaps the costliest Bicentennial hunkle, in many ways, was the \$46-million-and-still-rising National Visitor Center, erected at federal expense. The Visitor Center includes a multi-screen movie theater where images of American national landmarks flash past as a youthful chorus intones "The Star Spangled Banner." It is rare for an audience of more than half a dozen visitors to watch at the same time.

PEOPLE: Oslo 'Heathens' Disrupt Billy Graham Crusade

American evangelist Billy Graham drew a crowd of almost 20,000 in Oslo for the opening of his 1978 Scandinavian crusade, but less than 200 came forward to swear allegiance to Christ and hostile demonstrations interrupted the service. "If only one of you witness as a new follower of God, this meeting is a success," Graham repeatedly told the audience at Oslo's Ullevaal soccer stadium, where he won more than 700 converts in a 1955 crusade. The debut of the 1978 crusade was marred by members of the Norwegian Society of Heathens, anarchists and other demonstrators who climbed to the grandstand roof to rain anti-Christian leaflets on the crowd, throw tomatoes, lemons and other produce onto the field. Two of the demonstrators unfurled a banner from one of the stadium's light towers reading "Give the Christians Power and They Will Kill."

Another grabbed a microphone and shouted, "God is dead!" "We must also love those of you who try to disturb this meeting," Graham said. "I'm used to it. I've been banned. They make the meetings colorful." Police arrested seven youths who ran onto the field but released them after questioning. One newspaper, *Nationen*, reported: "No success for Billy Graham. Not once was he applauded during his speech." Another daily, *Arbeiderbladet*, called him a "factory trawler on a soul-fishing expedition."

Detective-turned-author Joe Wambaugh — known for scrapping with movie-makers he thought ruined the film versions of some of his books — has taken on the job himself for "The Onion Field." Says the former Los Angeles policeman, "I've started my own production company. I'm putting my money where my mouth is. I'm saying I can do it better. I won't be able to blame anyone else for this one. I'll take the bouquets or the horse manure, whatever they want to throw. If, God forbid, this movie doesn't break even, I'll be going to the chief for my old job back. I have all my money in this."

Producer Richard Zanuck, the son of movie pioneer Darryl Zanuck, was married to Lili Fini during the weekend in Lodi, Calif. It was the third marriage for the 42-year-old Zanuck and the second for the 24-year-old Miss Fini, a native of Alexandria, Va., and a Carnation Co. supervisor in Los Angeles. A spokesman for the couple said that they first met a year ago. Zanuck produced "The Sting," "Jaws" and other box-office successes. He has four children by his marriages to actresses Lili Fini and Linda Harrison.

New York restaurateur Henry Grossman, owner of an antique shop cum cabaret called Once Upon A Time, has a new customer — named Jimmy Carter. Grossman's specialty is chess, and when Carter visited the city last month, staying with Mayor Ed Koch at Gracie Mansion, Koch's chef, Rosemarie Gold, called upon Grossman to deliver one made to order. She made it with peanuts, naturally, and now the president has ordered another one, to be delivered this time to the White House.

The thief who entered the double hotel suite of actress Lili Fini in Chicago made a double haul — two milk coats valued at \$7,600. Chicago police said that they had no clues in the night theft. Miss Fini, a full-length black diamond, owned a full-length black diamond, a three-quarter length, belonged to her. The other, a three-quarter length, belonged to her traveling companion, Judith Ank.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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